THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

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The Nation's Business

Need Cool Analysis Of Our Constitution

Prime Minister King's announcement that the Dominion-Provincial conference will be postponed until after the federal election comes as no surprise. Ontario and Ottawa are so far apart in their views and, obviously, relations between the two are so acrimonious, that it is doubtful if any good work could be achieved at such a conference.

We have here an extremely grave situation. The clear implication of the present King-Drew position is that the hope for an analytical and candid review of our constitutional relationships depends on having political parties of the same political stripe simultaneously in power in Ottawa and in Ontario, perhaps elsewhere.

Very significant in this connection is an "editorial line" which has been widely taken recently in the French-Canadian press. Paper after paper has been preparing French Canada for a struggle to recapture for Quebec its pre-war constitutional position, particularly with respect to policy and administration of social service measures. The editorial writers warn Quebec to be prepared to fight for restoration of these rights.

That editorial line was drawn by L'Action Catholique, official organ of the church in Quebec, and was followed by so many other newspapers as to suggest high inspiration.

That our constitution should be reviewed and, if desirable in the best interests of Canada as a whole, changed, would seem elementary wisdom. But the days ahead are far too critical to let partisan politics and personal conflicts decide for or against change. Manitoba's Premier Garson recently said that immediate constitutional change is necessary to bring provincial responsibilities and provincial sources of revenue into line with current reality.

The only practical alternative to the poverty of the provinces was, he said, for the provinces to socialize utilities, industries, etc., and use revenues therefrom to help meet provincial bills.

Canadians who have witnessed the magnificent wartime results of co-ordinated fiscal and other policies and those who are devoted to the goal of high employment levels after the war will now quite properly ask this question: Will we more surely and more easily achieve our goals under our 1939 constitution or under our wartime model?

It will be tragedy indeed if Canada is to enter the most critical and, at the same time, the most challenging era of her national history with her political leaders deadlocked in brawls over a constitution written 77 years ago, rather than in devoting their time and energies to serving the needs of the Canadian people today and tomorrow.

It is sincerely to be hoped that when the conference does convene all parties thereto gather with the aim of getting work done rather than of airing disagreements and personalities.

* * *

VAST EXPERIMENT IN SOCIAL ENGINEERING

The fifth session of Canada's 19th Parliament has ended. It may perhaps be the last session to meet during the European war. But for another and sure reason it has historic importance and its deeds will affect in a very direct way the people of this country for many years to come.

For in the session just closed, Canada was committed to perhaps the largest experiment in social and economic engineering ever attempted in a democratic society.

All the main political parties have affirmed their aim as continuous high levels of employment in the postwar world. Hence, Mr. King clearly had a national mandate to proceed toward that goal, though there are differences of opinion on how to get there.

This phrase, full employment, which is on everyone's lips, is simply a way of expressing the real mandate given the Government of Canada which is to use all the resources of this country, mental, spiritual and physical not only to win the war but to win the peace.

Listed here is the special armament that Canada has lined up in the session of Parliament just closed to tackle that latter job, the winning of a better life for all Canadians.

We list the chief new measures only. Readers of The Financial Post will be well familiar with their terms and purpose.

Family allowances, the housing program, the Industrial Development Bank, farm floor prices, fish floor prices, export credits, war service gratuities. In addition, there are the international undertakings of UNRRA and, yet to have official Canadian Government approval, the international monetary stabilization plan.

All of this legislation has the avowed aim of contributing one way or another to Canadian stability, security, prosperity, full employment.

With the aim, everybody will be in agreement. Whether the individual measures will carry us in the direction we want to go, whether they will deliver the goods, is matter for much disagreement, and many are doubtful.

But aside altogether from the pros and cons of the various measures, the most serious lack is that this giant peace ship has been launched without any word of its engines, taxes, the motive power behind any such program.

* * * *

WHAT ABOUT TAX POLICY?

The taxes of the Canadian people are the only thing that will make this program work. We have demonstrated that we can and will pay enormously to help win the war. But are we willing to pay the prices asked for the improvements Ottawa is offering, particularly when we are not sure Ottawa can deliver?

Ottawa should accompany its great scheme with a price tag, give individuals some idea at least of what it means in terms of income tax.

Particularly important, Ottawa defeats the very result it aims at—high levels of continuous employment—by its continued failure to give business that indispensable prerequisite of planning for postwar activity, a forecast of tax policy.

Present tax policy—the method of taxation even more importantly than the size of taxation—prevents people having jobs. As pointed out in this column last week, a tax policy which retains corporation income tax tends to raise and, in some cases, to pyramid the cost of goods and services; to keep wages lower than they otherwise might be; to discourage risk-taking investment and job-creation. It distorts business judgment and sometimes fosters bad operating practices.

The thing most stimulating to Canadian recovery, most directly contributing to the goals of stability and high employment levels that this vast program aims to assist will be the job-making and job-maintaining decisions and deeds of individual Canadian businessmen.

Vital decisions about postwar business have to be made long ahead of time. Taxes are one of the most vital factors in those decisions.

Many old traditions are being thrown aside. The administration would serve Canada well indeed if it threw aside that other old one that tax plans are last-minute and supersecret material for a budget speech.

The Government should and could give business a powerful stimulant by giving **NOW**, in general terms, an estimate of how much and what kind of taxation it sees necessary for the job ahead.

Cotton Costs Now Double 1939 Level

Favor Keeping Controls in Effect to Restrain Prices in Transition Period

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Because price controls and subsidies have concealed rising costs in cotton textile production that would result in a 100% price hoist at the retail level if controls were removed today, plans are being laid for continuance of controls for a while after the war and steps toward gradual rather than sudden lifting of regulations are contemplated. Manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, as well as government officials, are reported agreed on the importance of special control and subsidy arrangements for a time to avoid possibility of runaway prices.

In cotton cloth manufacturing, costs have risen fully 50% during the war. This increase includes a rise in raw cotton prices from prewar levels which were 55% below present quotations. Government subsidies, covering the difference between pre-war and present cotton prices, have prevented necessity of raising price of cotton goods to take care of higher cotton costs. In addition, wage costs have shown important increases. The manufacturers have been forced to absorb higher wage bills, and have been able to do so thus far only because operations have been at capacity levels—volume permitting profits on small unit profit margins.

Wage Costs Higher

Fabricators of cotton goods also have seen their costs rise sharply. Imports of grey cotton goods from the United States, to be used in cotton clothing, have been subsidized by the Government in the same way as raw cotton. Wage costs have risen for the fabricators also, and the same is true for wholesalers, retailers and other branches in the industry.

Preventing rise in retail prices has been, in addition to the subsidy payments, regulated distribution of available supplies. This measure has been as important as fixed selling price levels in preventing higher costs to the consumer. Were competitive bidding permitted, at times of shortage of supplies, prices might have been boosted not only to twice present levels but possibly to three times existing prices.

Demand Peak Past

With demand for cotton textiles for military purposes ebbing, and most of production now for civilian use, the supply situation is not quite so tight as earlier in the war. And with end of the war the elimination of military buying may permit accumulation of stocks—and permit corresponding relaxation in controls without danger of prices getting out of hand. The matter of raw cotton and other imports from the U. S. is another factor that has to be considered.

The New York Times
CANADIANS DASH 6 MILES IN BREAK
AMERICANS AT SARTHE RIVER IN
HITLER HANGS EIGHT OFFICERS IN
Daily Mirror
YANKS PLUNGE TO LE MANS
Canadians Rip 6-Mile Wedge
The Sun
LATE NEWS
ANKS AT LE MANS; CANADIANS ADVANCE
Canadians Rip Ahead 6 Miles On 'Paris Line'
New York Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION
Two 1,000-Bomber Raids Blast Caen Hinge, Canadian Tanks Go Through for 5-Mile Gain
DAILY NEWS
CANADIANS GAIN 6 MI. ON 'PARIS LINE'

When Canadian troops surged south from Caen in grim fighting recently, New York newspapers gave our men a big hand, playing up their achievements in headline and news story. Keen New York newsmen undoubtedly judged the stories on their news value, but improved news relations in New York are at least in part attributable to Canada's Wartime Information Board, headed by energetic Harry Sedgwick, president of CFRB radio station, Toronto, WIB director in New York City since Oct., 1942.

Gov't Aid for Mass Output

NHA Rural Plumbing Plan Seeks Big Sales, Low Cost

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA.—Government legislation aimed at stimulating standardized designs and wider distribution of plumbing and heating equipment and other component parts for rural housing, is described in high Government circles as a move to help private industry to help itself.

To achieve this objective the legislation, included in the Housing Act, offers to manufacturers of such equipment an opportunity to have sale of their product underwritten, or guaranteed, by the Government. For this reason, a revolving fund of $5 millions will be set up, for the entirely new purpose of enabling the Government to make contracts with manufacturers or underwrite production of standardized equipment and component parts for rural housing.

An Aid to Business

Government officials deny this is an attempt to subsidize business. One man in close touch with the situation said: "We don't want Government in business. We only want to help private business to do things they won't do unless they are aided. We want to help industry to get its costs down; get them over the initial hurdles—hurdles which are very real in the rural field where markets are scattered widely."

This official cited a particular case to show how the legislation would work. He told of a particular farm bath unit which the Government was interested in developing. Originally it cost $60. By assistance and encouragement the price was cut to $35.

According to this view, few firms have been in a position to "blitz" their way into rural markets with big sales and advertising campaigns, because such sales are to widely scattered prairie or rural markets. Firms generally are able to turn out only a limited number of products designed for these markets, largely because of sales difficulties. It is hoped the new plan will permit output of 5,000, 10,000 or more units at a time and thus ensure the lower price which comes from quantity production.

Would Guarantee Rates

In the case of a product like farm plumbing, this new legislation would be used to guarantee to the company sales of a certain number—say 1,000 or 5,000 or whatever number would be needed to ensure a low price and country-wide distribution.

The company would then agree to market these units at a certain price and the Government might insist on certain steps being taken to ensure wide distribution.

If, however, sales did not come up to expectations and only a fraction, say a half, of the agreed number were sold, the Government, because of its guarantee, would be the loser.

It is understood that there was some private discussion here as to the desirability of extending this new provision to all housing, rather than limiting it to rural housing. Under the general provisions of the act the administration is charged with encouraging experimental work for all types of housing research and improvement. So far, only rural housing is given the special consideration indicated above.

In discussing this new provision in the House recently, Hon. J. L. Ilsley explained how this revolving fund would work. He said:

"Let us say that as a result of extensive research, an equipment manufacturer designed a bathroom unit or heating unit specially suitable for rural homes.

"The manufacturer would not know whether he could sell a dozen or a hundred, or a thousand, or ten thousand of these units to farmers, and the natural tendency would undoubtedly be to produce them on a small scale which would mean a high cost per unit.

"Under this new provision we could guarantee that the manufacturer would sell, say five thousand or even a larger number of the units in question and thus assure that the particular equipment would be made available to farmers at the lowest possible cost."

The legislation specifically provides:

(1) That the minister of finance may enter into contracts with manufacturers for the experimental production of plumbing and heating equipment and other component parts of houses.

(2) It authorizes the minister, with the approval of council, to guarantee or underwrite the sale of specified number of standardized units of equipment or component parts manufactured for installation or use in farm or rural houses.

Wolvin Buys Vickers Control

Group Takes All Losanac Stock Holdings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Losanac, Ltd., has sold its holdings of Canadian Vickers stock (reported to amount to close to 30% of the total amount of stock outstanding) to Roy M. Wolvin of Montreal and associates.

Officials of Losanac, Ltd., in an exclusive statement to The Financial Post, announced that the transaction has just been consummated, and involved transfer of the entire holdings of Losanac to the Wolvin interests.

Losanac, Ltd., which represents in Canada the huge Solvay interests, originally of Belgium, and which has acquired during the last few years large holdings in a number of the most important Canadian industrial corporations, obtained its large stake in Canadian Vickers early last year through acquisition of the Timmins and Richardson estate holdings.

Price Paid Not Revealed

Officials of Losanac stressed to The Financial Post that their sale of the stock was not to be construed in any way as representing any unfavorable attitude toward the position or future of Canadian Vickers, but meant only that they had received an offer for their Canadian Vickers holdings that appeared to be favorable and it was decided to sell at the figure offered.

Officials refused to indicate the price at which they sold their stock, and were unwilling to say whether the price was higher than the price paid early last year.

Wolvin Outlines Policy

Mr. Wolvin, asked for comment, confirmed that he and his associates had purchased the Losanac holdings in Canadian Vickers (sufficient for working control), and stated:

"My associates and myself have purchased the Losanac holdings of Canadian Vickers, in the belief that we can contribute toward strengthening of the company in the future.

"For the present, we contemplate no change in the management or directorate of the company. We plan to confer with the directors on possible plans, but no drastic change is in mind at the moment.

"One of the main problems to be dealt with is general improvement in the position of the company, and preparations for meeting the maturity of the first mortgage bond issue, which falls due in 1947."

Other Shipbuilding Interests

Mr. Wolvin, who has been connected with the steel industry in the past, has been active during the war in shipbuilding. He is president of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Midland Shipyards, Ltd., Collingwood Shipyards, Ltd., Kingston Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. It might be noted that an important activity of Canadian Vickers is its shipbuilding operations. Other activities include large-scale aircraft manufacture, production of boilers, mining equipment and numerous other types of heavy equipment.

Insurance Co's to Participate In U. S. Federal Home Loans

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—In the dying moments of the session, Canadian life insurance companies were granted a privilege they have for long wanted, namely the right to invest in the mortgages of the United States Federal Housing Administration.

Under the provisions of Bill 185, which passed third reading last Saturday, Section 60 of the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1942, has been amended so that the previous restriction limiting real estate investments of Canadian companies in the U. S. up to only 60% of the value of the property, is enlarged to now include mortgages secured by the U. S. Federal Housing Administrator.

This puts Canadian companies operating in the United States, on a parity with U. S. companies so far as earning power is concerned, since there is a difference of about 1% in the return on U. S. Government bonds and the bonds of this housing administration. The previous restriction prevented the Canadian companies from benefiting from this type of investment and put them at a competitive disadvantage.

Devel't Bank To Start Soon?

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—It is hoped that Canada's new Industrial Development Bank will be in operation within the next month or two — if possible before the close of the European war.

Legislation setting up this new $100 millions loaning corporation was passed by parliament last week.

President of the new bank will be Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, and the directors will be the directors of the Bank of Canada. Head office will be at the Bank of Canada in Ottawa. The bank comes into being on proclamation.

Three important changes were made in the bank's powers prior to the passing of the act.

1. It was provided that individual loans in excess of $200,000 could not exceed a total of $15 millions or 15% of the bank's liabilities.

2. The bank was barred from making any loans to persons or corporations in receivership.

3. No loans can be made to persons or individuals unless they themselves provide enough capital "to afford the bank reasonable protection."

It is expected that a motion to set the bank in operation will be put through at the September meeting of the Bank of Canada directors. Although it is classed as an enterprise to aid postwar development, it is hoped to have it functioning to enable industry to make plans prior to the close of the European war.

In evidence before the Banking and Commerce Committee Mr. Towers reported his view that it is little more than guess work as to the extent to which the bank facilities will be required by Canadian industry.

13,000 Airplanes Built 5,393 More to Come

Commons Committee Reports Production to June 30 — Recommends Vickers Plan of Employee Profit Sharing to Other Builders

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — Canadian aircraft plants had unfinished orders for 5,393 planes on their books as at June 30, 1944. At that date, they had delivered 12,908 planes out of a total of 18,301 ordered since the beginning of the war.

Previously undisclosed details of the seven important contracts now on the books of Canadian plants are shown below. In all, these seven contracts now outstanding, involve just over 10,000 planes of which 46% had been delivered and accepted as at June 30. Details follow:

1. **Mosquito:** Total number ordered from de Havilland Aircraft of Canada—1,500. Accepted by Government up to June 30—277, leaving 1,223 to be produced. Of the total order, 670 is for Mosquito Bombers; 773 for fighter-bombers and 57 for Mosquito trainers.

2. **Lancaster:** 600 ordered from Victory Aircraft, 81 of which accepted at June 30 leaving balance of 519.

3. **Curtiss Helldiver:** Total ordered 1,735 of which 1,030 placed with Canadian Car & Foundry and the balance with Fairchild Aircraft. At June 30, acceptances from Canadian Car totalled 220, leaving balance of 810. At the same date, acceptances from Fairchild were 175, leaving 530 to be delivered.

4. **PBY Catalina:** 749 ordered, of which 380 ordered from Boeing Aircraft and 369 from Canadian Vickers. Boeing at June 30 had delivered for acceptance 233, leaving balance of 147; Vickers had 157 planes outstanding.

5. **ANSON V:** Total order for the new Mark V plane, placed with Federal Aircraft is 1,300, of which 742 have been produced and accepted, leaving balance of 558. (The 1,832 Anson II airplanes previously ordered have all been delivered).

6. **Norseman:** Total ordered from Noorduyn Aviation is 1,146 (the order has been increased from 796 quite recently). Planes accepted 539, leaving balance of 607.

7. **Harvard Trainer:** 3,120 ordered from Noorduyn of which 2,278 accepted, leaving balance of 842.

This and other important information about Canadian aircraft production and the state of the industry generally was disclosed for the first time by publication last week of a report of the special parliamentary war expenditure subcommittee investigating aircraft production.

$68.6 Millions Advanced

The committee reported that capital assistance extended to the aircraft industry in Canada up to March 31, 1944, totalled $68.6 millions of which $15.6 millions was for the aircraft overhaul program. All but $8.6 millions of the balance was allocated to specific programs as follows:

Capital Assistance Given Canadian Aircraft Industry, up till March 31, 1944
(By Type of Plane)

Program	Allotment
Anson	$ 2,524,000
Cornell	1,455,000
Mosquito (DH98)	10,436,000
Harvard	3,587,000
Hurricane	79,000
Lancaster	7,313,000
Norseman	1,676,300
PB4 (Catalina)	11,091,000
Curtiss Helldiver	6,223,800
	44,385,100
Overhaul program	15,589,000
General assistance	8,589,400
Total	$68,563,500

It reported that all but $207,400 of the above capital expenditure re-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

War Assets Corp. Fixes Procedure for Disposal

Industrial Advisory Committees to Help Establish Definite Costs, Dealer Allowances and Guarantees to Public on Wide Range of Goods

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—War Assets Corp., the Government company formed earlier this year under J. B. Carswell as president to dispose of the huge amount of surplus assets and materials to be made available at end of the war, is now well advanced in preparations for its important task.

Already some materials have been released to War Assets Corp. for sale, and the present procedure, tried out on a small scale so far, is likely to be followed when more important amounts of material are released for sale later. Early operations have been providing experience which should help when operations are on a bigger scale.

Case of Four-year Trucks

An illustration of how War Assets Corp. will operate is found in a recent case, where a limited number of secondhand (four years old) trucks were released to War Assets Corp. for sale. Because the demand for trucks is far ahead of available supplies, and the number of trucks to be sold was very limited, the trucks were released to the public on a priority schedule, with most essential users holding first claim.

Competitive bidding was eliminated under the sale procedure followed. Under WPTB regulations, there are ceiling prices on secondhand trucks, based on models and ages, and no truck can be sold above the fixed maximums.

The War Assets Corp. officials, after lengthy discussions with a committee of experts representing the automobile industry, decided on a series of allowances for repainting, overhaul, etc., and agreed with the industry on a price to be charged for these trucks "as is." The dealer buying one of the trucks agreed by contract to paint, overhaul, guarantee for 30 days, and not to sell above the ceiling price.

By this method the public was assured of a reasonably good truck, guaranteed at the price fixed by law.

In general, this same procedure will be followed in future sales of war materials. The aim is to prevent speculation, or speculative profits, in disposition of supplies, and the system of ceiling prices and definitely fixed dealer discounts, cost estimates, etc., will be adopted, to achieve this aim.

Until the end of the war, and the availability of large quantities of supplies, such materials as are disposed of by the War Assets Corp. will be under priority ratings, with most essential users getting first attention.

Industries Form Committees

Various industries throughout Canada are now forming committees, which will work with War Assets Corp. in arriving at fair profit margins and fair selling prices. It is expected that at least 100 of these committees will be organized and operating by the end of the war. Power of the committees is purely advisory, as all recommendations must be approved by War Assets Corp. management. Once a price has been fixed for a

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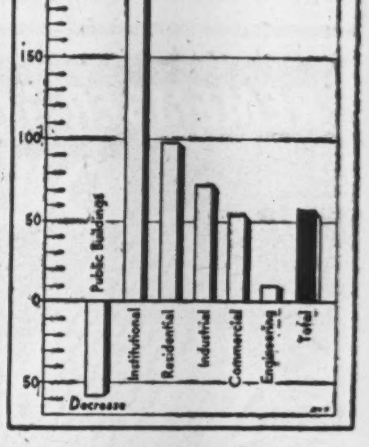
Pace of Business



As Redfern Construction Co. this week in Toronto began construction of a $2.8 millions initial unit of the proposed $10 millions Sunnybrook Hospital for this war's wounded the Dominion Government's hospital building program hit its stride and it became clear the country was in for its biggest hospital building boom of all time. Brookfield Construction Co. at Halifax already had started building a new 300-bed general hospital for the Nova Scotia Government. And provincial, municipal and private hospital authorities have plans prepared for several more top flight projects to be launched when priorities are obtainable on scarce equipment and materials. The chart above shows a 195% gain for institutional building awards in the past seven months over the comparable 1943 period; about two thirds of the increase is attributable to hospital building and most of the balance to schools, with church construction as yet barely emerging from its wartime doldrums.

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War Assets Corp. Fixes Procedure

(Continued from page 1)

certain material, a buyer can go to any dealer, and can get what he wants at the same ceiling price.

War contractors who find themselves with surplus materials, on cancellation of a contract, must obtain a ruling from the Government negotiating officer that the material is surplus so far as that particular branch is concerned. Co-ordinator of Production Carmichael must then declare that the material is not needed in any other branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply, before it goes to the Crown Assets Allocation Committee, which finally turns over the material to War Assets Corp. for disposal.

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Three-yr. Plan Proposed For World Wheat

New Agreement on Floor and Ceiling Hoped For Shortly

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — There is still hope here that an international wheat price agreement may be forthcoming within the next few weeks.

The pact as now awaiting final agreement by one of the five signatory countries (U. S., U. K., Argentina, Australia and Canada), would settle for the next three years, the upper and lower limits at which wheat could be sold for export.

It is understood here that Canada, Britain and the United States, have agreed to the proposed new arrangement. Some problems affecting the price level of one of the participating exporters still remain to be settled.

The new maximum-minimum price agreement has been under negotiation for many months. It was necessary to reach agreement because of the lapsing of the price clause of the 1942 International Wheat Agreement. Most of the discussion in recent months has been on the question of how long a term the new commitment should cover.

Early views in both Canada and the United States tended toward a pact which would extend well through the postwar "transition" period. United Kingdom, on the other hand, was unwilling to see a permanent "floor" put under wheat prices for too long a time. The present three-year plan is in the nature of a compromise.

Although the British government is reported in complete agreement with the pact as presently arranged, there is known to be some concern among the British "trade" against a commitment which might in the future hamper the utmost freedom of trade with Canada.

The "trade" view is that the main issue is not so much a question of price as it is of finding a market for all the wheat which Canada can grow. Unwillingness to see Britain commit herself to an arrangement such as is now being finalized, is based on the view that unless Britain and Canada retain considerable flexibility in their wheat relationships, then there is likely to be much more wheat produced than can possibly be consumed.

It is well known that important importing interests in Britain would like to have the postwar floor on Canadian wheat put on higher than 90 cents (Ft. William basis). It is believed, however, that the present agreement involves a higher figure than this, in return for which exporting countries have agreed to submit to the imposition of a price "lid."

U. S. view on this matter has changed materially since discussions first began many months ago. This is because the U. S. has during 1944 become a substantial importer of wheat. However, throughout all the discussions, the U. S. has insisted that any price agreement on wheat shall apply only on international trade and shall in no way affect the price at which wheat can be sold for internal consumption or use.

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Can. Malartic	14	Mary Ann Mines	16
Carricona Gold Mines	15	McColl-Fron. Oil	15
Charles Long Lac Gold	14	McFinley Red L. Gold	14
Cont. Petrol.	15	Murbell Gold	14
Crowshore Pat.	16	Porcupine Reef	14
East Crest Ore	13	Rebair Gold	15
East Sullivan	15	Rio Bravo Oil	15
Frobisher Explor.	4	Ronnoco Gold	14
Goldbeam Mines	14	Shell Oil (Can.)	15
Goldora Mines	15	Socony-Vacuum (Can.)	15
Gulf Research & Devel.	15	Steep Rock	9
Homer Yknife	14	Superior Oil (Calif.)	15
Imperial Oil	15	Terra Nova Pr.	14
Inter. Nickel	5	Universal Petrol.	15
Kega Mines	15	West B. Y'knife	15
		West Malartic	16

Unlisted Issues Firm During Past Week

The unlisted stocks were firmer during the past week with trading volume low, state Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., unlisted dealers.

Canadian Investment Fund was fractionally better at $3.95 to $4.20. Burns "A" lost ¼, at 12¾ to 13¾. Burns "B" lost a similar amount at 7½ to 8½.

Claude Neon preferred sold at 20 for a gain of 6 points, then closed 19 to 20½.

Canadian Industries "B" 158¼ bid, up 1¼ points. Loblaw Inc. gained ⅛ at 12¼ to 13¼. M. & O. Paper common lost ⅜ at 10⅞ to 11¼. National Drug & Chemical common gained ¼ closing 3¾ to 5. Western Grain common gained fractionally at $1.45 to $1.75.

Municipal Bonds

August 15, 1944

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	118.00	121.00	3.36
Hamilton	5	1950	109.625	111.625	2.85
Montreal	5	1945	99.00	102.00	*
Ottawa	4½	1945	102.00	104.00	2.00
†Quebec	5	1959	118.00	121.00	3.22
Saint John	5	1950	106.25	109.25	3.50
†Toronto	4½	1955	124.50	127.50	1.65
†Vancouver	5	1970	120.00	123.00	3.61
Winnipeg	6	1950	112.625	115.625	3.12

†Payable Can. & N. Y. *Flat.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Annual Meetings

1944	Company	Place
Aug. 15	Dom. Scottish	H. O., Toronto
Aug. 18	E. L. Ruddy	H. O., Toronto
Aug. 21	Hoyle Gold	Royal York, Toronto
Aug. 29	Candn Wirebound	H. O., Toronto
Sept. 1	Kenwest Gold	Toronto
Sept. 6	Can. North. Power	Montreal
Sept. 20	Loblaw Groc.	H. O., Toronto
Sept. 28	Can. Perm. Mtge.	H. O., Toronto
Sept. 28	Landed Bank	H. O., Hamilton

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Paton Mfg.	‡4½%	1956	Sept. 1	103
Simpson A.	3½%	1944	Aug. 15	101
Do.	4¼%	1951	Aug. 15	102
Candn. Oil	4%	1955	Aug. 15	101½
Int. Paper	■6%	1955	Sept. 1	105
Paton Mfg.	*4½%	1956	Sept. 1	103
Silverwoods D.	4½%	1956	Sept. 30	103

‡$8,500. †44,300. ▲$50,000. ■$482,500.
*$8,500

Bond Tenders

Aug. 21, Town of Victoriaville, P.Q.—Two issues of $60,000 each of 3%, dated Sept. 1, 1944, maturing 1945-64.

Farm Bill Also Vehicle For Export Marketing

Price Support Board to Take Over Postwar Work of Meat Board and Other Wartime Exporting Bodies — Tie to Old Parities

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—It is not yet generally realized that the new price floor bill for agriculture is intended as well to be the Government's new vehicle for postwar export marketing.

Under the bill the powers of the new Agricultural Prices Support Board include authority to:

" . . . purchase at market or contract prices and export any agricultural product under any contract between His Majesty in right of Canada and any other government or agency thereof and to do all things necessarily incidental thereto."

It is intended that this new Board will take over, under this authority, the postwar work of organizations now set up under the War Measures Act to handle the marketing and disposition of agricultural supplies in overseas markets.

Meat Board For One

One such organization would be the Meat Board which handles the bacon and beef contracts with Britain. Other contracts would include our export of eggs, cheese, and other staple and special agricultural commodities now marketed under the authority of special wartime legislation.

There are other highly important features of this legislation which have a bearing on postwar policy and practice.

As originally drafted here at Ottawa, the bill would have empowered the Government to make supporting purchases at market prices fixed in relation to farm income during 1926-29. This was the general intent of the original measure.

By the time the bill actually came to Parliament and, in the form in which it is now in effect, this tie to the old "parity" yardstick of 1926-29 had entirely disappeared.

"Adequate, Stable Returns"

The principle on which the Board is to operate (now that the tie with 1926-29 prices has been removed) is that it:

". . . shall endeavor to ensure adequate and stable returns for agriculture by promoting orderly adjustment from war to peace conditions and shall endeavor to secure a fair relationship between the returns from agriculture and those from other occupations."

Two methods are provided whereby the Board may try to maintain this desired price relationship.

(1) through the purchasing of agricultural products at prices "prescribed" from time to time with the approval of the governor-in-council.

(2) Through payments to producers of any difference between "average" and prescribed prices.

The first method is the "supporting" of farm prices by the Board. The second is that of having the board make up any deficiency between what is considered a fair price and the actual market price.

The majority view at Ottawa favors the use of the second method of operation as far as possible. This is because "deficiency" payments tend to do away with a two-price system within a national economy.

Deficiency payments, it is argued, also reduce the danger of prohibiting imports and bonusing exports. This is the method used very largely in the present war. What is hoped is that the new Agricultural Prices Support Board will use its influence in the direction of the minimum of "support" prices and the maximum of "deficiency" payments.

As passed and approved by Parliament, the bill purports to limit the life of the Board, so far as its present powers are concerned. Thus the Board's powers are to come into effect on a date to be fixed by the Government and "for such a period as may be determined." In fact the Act itself is designated as a bill to support agricultural prices "during the transition" from war to peace.

Ont. Steel Net Holds Steady

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Financial statement of Ontario Steel Products Co., Ltd., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, which will be issued shortly, is expected to show little change in earnings from the preceding 12 months, when profits were $1.29 a share on common.

Sales in recent months have been off slightly, but profits have been well maintained. There has been no indication as yet of any lessening in Government buying of the type of war products made by the company. About 95% of the company's production facilities have been diverted to production for war purposes.

With end of demand for war materials from the company, the transition period is not expected to offer any very serious problems. An important part of the company's business normally is output of springs and other equipment for automobiles, and it is anticipated there will be substantial demand for such products after the war. Very little special equipment has had to be installed for war work, and the switch-over to peacetime activities can be accomplished with a minimum of upset, it is stated.

Expect Decision On Neth. Ships

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Word is expected here shortly as to whether the Netherlands Government has accepted the Canadian offer to build 30 ships of 450-tons size in Canadian yards.

Canada got the opportunity to bid on these ships because it was believed that Canadian costs were considerably more favorable than corresponding costs in U. S. yards.

If the Netherlands Government accepts the Canadian bid, the ships would be built in Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River shipyards. They would be part of a program under consideration for some time to provide "transition" or postwar contracts for Canadian yards.

The other contracts already negotiated is for the construction of four 4,500-ton ships for the Brazilian Government. These four ships are being built by Canadian Vickers. It is possible that a further contract may be obtained from Brazil but nothing definite has been arranged.

Build Hell's Gate Bypass For Salmon in Fraser R.

IPSFC Awards Coast Construction Co. First and Biggest Job in Series to Revive $40 Millions Industry by Restoring Passage Upstream

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—First steps toward rehabilitating the Fraser River salmon fishery by establishing fishways at points where the migrating hordes have in the past been obstructed were taken last week when the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission awarded a contract to Coast Construction Co. for the building of a by-pass at Hell's Gate in the river gorge, some 100 miles east of Vancouver. Construction will proceed mostly in fall and winter months because of the varying water levels, but probably will be finished next summer. The river is wholly in B. C. but salmon to and from it pass through U. S. territorial waters. Sockeye and the other important species will be able to proceed up-river to lay their eggs.

The commission has many other projects under consideration for improving the route of the spawning salmon and the $2 millions voted by the Canadian and U. S. Governments for its expenditures will be spent in part on these other undertakings. But none of them equal the Hell's Gate fishway in importance.

The Hell's Gate trouble arose in 1913 during the building of the Canadian Northern Railway (later to become part of the Canadian National system) through the Fraser canyon. Rockslides all but dammed the river and while much of the rock was removed in the following season serious harm had been done. It so happened that the run of salmon in 1913 was the greatest on record, but in the following cycle year the pack declined to almost negligible proportions. The Fraser River salmon fishery that had given employment to thousands of fishermen and supported more than a dozen prosperous canneries seemed destined to complete collapse.

$40 Millions Potential

The revival of the Fraser has been a long uphill struggle on the part of far-seeing government experts and practical fishing operators. Efforts were made to arrange for international collaboration in tackling the varied problems of the fishery, but not until many years had passed in futile negotiation did the two nations become signatory to the treaty that created the international commission.

It is hoped that when the Fraser is fully protected by fishways and the removal of various hindrances to free access for the salmon an industry will be restored potentially able to produce $40 millions in a good cycle year, this figure being the estimated value of the pack for that period. It is an amount nearly double the total average value of the pack of all species of fish in British Columbia in recent years.

13,000 Planes Now Built

(Continued from page 1)

presents assets to which the Government still holds title.

Recommends Vickers Plan

The committee made three recommendations:

(1) That the profit-sharing plan now in operation at the Vickers plant at Montreal should be carefully studied by all other manufacturers in the industry and should be universally used as far as possible.

(2) Victory Aircraft at Malton is now "well managed and is maintaining its estimated production." It attributes most of the disappointing results of the past to lack of long-term contracts and location too far from any large urban centre.

(3) The committee urges that "active steps should be taken now to plan for the postwar problems." It suggests that any new orders undertaken on either U. S. or U. K. account "should be with respect to army transport planes rather than fighter craft or bombers."

17 Types of Planes

The complete tabulation, by companies, of contract and production figures for planes now or heretofore manufactured in Canada is included in the report. It shows that Canadian manufacturers have completed delivery of some 17 different types of planes under earlier contracts, involving in all, some 8,276 planes. Subtracting this from the total number ordered, current orders for the seven planes now in production total just over 10,000.

Since planes yet to be delivered and accepted total 5,393, it would appear that Canadian manufacturers have completed roughly 54% of their present contracts. (The actual figures would run higher than this due to the number of planes built and delivered but not actually accepted.)

The Post is also informed that acceptances during July were very low due to the general one-week holiday in the industry. Actually a very large number of workers took not only the one week to which they were entitled, but another week either before or after the close-down, thus cutting production and deliveries materially.

Taxes Cut Profit Of Intn'l Paper

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — International Paper Co. and subsidiaries report for the three months ended June 30, 1944, sales at $59,123,776, total income at $60,013,141, profit after charges at $8,954,865 and net income after income taxes at $1,824,776, equal after preferred dividends to 36 cents a share on the common stock. For corresponding 1943 quarter, sales were $53,197,554, total income $54,181,296, profit after charges $7,880,478, and net income after taxes $2,320,083, or 64 cents a common share.

For the first six months of this year, sales totalled $114,430,722, total income $116,835,091, profit after charges $18,056,815, net income $3,941,273, or 89 cents a common share. Sales in like period of 1943 were $104,161,939, total income $106,303,790, profit after charges $13,917,560, net income after taxes $4,343,201, or $1.11 a common share.

Net income does not include profits of foreign subsidiaries. Such earnings amounted to $630,923 in the three-month period against $320,057 last year, and for six months they were $942,324 against $205,965 the year before. These profits were transferred to reserves.

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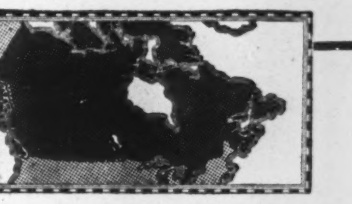

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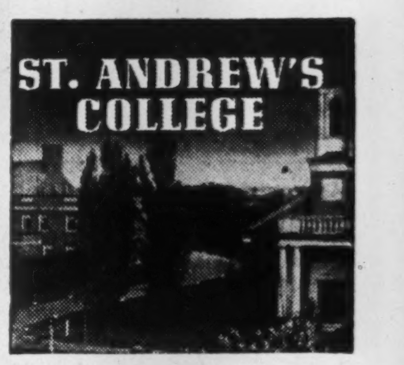

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Head Office
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IN YOUR OPINION

What's Ahead in Politics?

The Question: What are implications for the general Canadian political outlook of the three recent provincial elections results?

Senator T. D. Bouchard

Former Chairman Quebec Hydro Electric Commission, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

The tendency I have denounced lately to disassociate everything in Quebec from what exists elsewhere has been the cause of the defeat of the Godbout Government. The wise men who have advised the local organization to keep the Federal members and workers away from the front line, as if they were undesirables, have made a blunder that has cost the premier ten or fifteen seats.

Mr. King was the best drawing card for those who know the high consideration he enjoys in Quebec. The fact that he was left to be advised by the opponents without being defended by those he had contributed to elect in 1939 has been a source of weakness that has been exploited to the limit with success by the adversaries. I still believe that with a united party Mr. King will carry Quebec by a large majority. Not knowing the local conditions well enough. I do not dare give an opinion about what will happen in the western provinces.

• • •

Austin F. Cross

Author and political correspondent, Press Gallery, Ottawa.

By the time the general elections are called these provincial results will be viewed in more remote perspective. Coldwell had the laugh on King and Bracken in Saskatchewan but they both had the laugh on Coldwell in Alberta where he had hopes, and they had not. In Quebec, Bracken and Coldwell are washed up and King is greatly weakened. This all sounds very confusing and it is. But when the federal elections are called two issues will stand out, namely a good peace and second social security.

King's primary plea will be that he is the best man to write a good peace and he will get a lot of votes on that. As to his social security program he now finds the country at long last is ripe for it, thanks to the campaigns of Bracken and Coldwell.

The electors then will have to make up their minds how much social security they want and they must also decide between the relative speed and ruthlessness with which Coldwell will give it to them compared to the homeopathic doses of Bracken and King.

King's failure to invoke conscription sounds bad now, but King's campaign will be to show Canada's Navy, Army and Air Force have been incomparable, that she has supported Britain with food and gifts and that her war effort has been magnificent. He will depict the war panorama and indicate that the failure of a few zombies to see their responsibility is negligible compared to the Dominion's tremendous over-all effort. That will highlight his campaign, I think. In other words, while it looks now as if King couldn't capture a cheese factory, I have watched him campaign before and wouldn't be surprised at any result he achieved, however formidable.

Finally I think all these provincial results seem confusing but don't prove very much and it's still going to be a great three-way race down the stretch.

• • •

Dean F. C. Cronkite

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for the new Saskatchewan Government and head of the Law School, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

The elections in Alberta and Saskatchewan should bring no substantial change in Canadian affairs. Apparently Premier Manning's policies will be unchanged after his overwhelming victory. Premier Douglas has given every assurance that he will work for national unity without neglecting the claims of his province. If the pre-election statements of Mr. Duplessis are taken at face value, the prospect is troubled and may make advisable a constitutional amendment giving Quebec complete independence. A French-speaking state is unlikely to succeed on this continent but unity might come to the rest of Canada through rational negotiation.

• • •

Guy S. Cunliffe

Associate Editor, Gazette, Montreal.

The provincial election results on the face of them leave the general political outlook pretty cloudy and uncertain. They certainly show no pronounced swing to any one party nationally speaking. The only definite trends emerging from the three provincial votes are negative. They are the pronounced loss of Liberal support on the Prairies and in Quebec, and the failure of the CCF in Alberta and Quebec to gain the foundations of future federal strength that will cut across the country as a whole.

Trying to translate this into the alignment in the next federal campaign creates a muddled, patchwork picture of sharp divisions of party strength regionally, with great uncertainty as to which of the three main parties will have sufficient strength of itself to assume power. While there is no doubt of the widespread desertion from the Liberals, neither of the two other parties have yet shown the conclusive nationwide strength which will be required to oust and replace the present government.

• • •

R. J. Deachman

Former M.P., writer and speaker on economic subjects, Ottawa.

People were never less interested in fundamental causes, never more in trifling picayune issues. Saskatchewan did not vote for Socialism, nor Alberta for the application of Social Credit. The issues in Quebec were even more confused and obscure.

What this country needs is an election which represents a clash of divergent opinions. It would clear the air and check present desires of many voters to draw more out of the national income while putting in less.

• • •

Jean Charles Harvey

Le Jour, Montreal.

Having fought incessantly for seven years against the extremists of Laurentian Nationalism, Fascism, and anti-democratic tendencies of certain separatist or ultra-clerical associations. I am deeply satisfied with the Quebec election because it has crushed, forever I hope, the Bloc Populaire. The electors have understood the significance of the noisy and destructive movement of Canadian unity. Once more the honor of the French-speaking Canadians is safe.

What sort of government must we expect of Mr. Duplessis? The future will tell us. The new government leader already has the experience of having been in power. He knows defeat as well as success. Besides, the existence of the Bloc Populaire has had its good effects because it has eliminated the extremist elements from the union nationale.

Although Duplessis' chief argument was directed toward provincial autonomy, we feel confident that he will co-operate with the central government of this country. He will undoubtedly understand that we are living the most tragic hours of our time and that, now more than ever, we must unite all our Canadian energies toward the same ideal. The complete victory of our armed forces and the salvation of our dear liberties.

• • •

A. W. Hanks

Editor, St. James Leader, Winnipeg.

Implications for Canadian political outlook following recent elections point to a gradual realization on part of electorate of value of stable government. People are slowly coming to see that good administration is of value, regardless of the party in power. The stampede to an untried party in Saskatchewan has brought realization of this to Alberta voters and Quebec results favor present party in power more than was expected. In my opinion the public will await results of CCF experiment in Saskatchewan before taking Dominion chances.

• • •

F. Anglin Johnson

President, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

Logical reasons may be advanced for the triumphs of Premiers Douglas in Saskatchewan, Manning in Alberta, and for the defeat of Premier Godbout in Quebec. These, however, are chiefly provincial in nature.

In their thinking of postwar Canada most Canadians are visualizing employment, markets and rehabilitation of armed services personnel as the major problems. These are national in character. They must be the responsibilities of a national government. Most people realize this and because they do they will rise above the more limited provincial problems when casting their federal votes. Repercussions in the federal election from the three provincial battles recently fought are unlikely.

• • •

H. G. Long

Editor, Herald, Lethbridge.

While it might appear from the CCF victory in Saskatchewan, the Social Credit victory in Alberta and the Union Nationale victory in Quebec, that Canada's political thinking is so chaotic as to offer little hope for a united Canada to face the postwar years, these results came in provincial elections where electors felt that they could "take a chance." In a national election the ballots may be expected to tell a different story. The provincial election results have had a definitely sobering effect on the minds of the majority of Canadians who want Canada to be ready to undertake the task of absorbing servicemen and warworkers into the kind of Canada for which they have been fighting for five years.

• • •

A. W. Neill

Independent Member of the House of Commons for Alberni, B.C.

Despite long experience here I feel inadequate to answer the question. The Alberta Social Credit victory does not necessarily imply greater representation at Ottawa. One farmer remarked "why shouldn't we vote for Social Credit Government? They gave us good roads and didn't raise our taxes." This suggests much more practical appeal than their financial philosophies. Probably Alberta Dominion representation will remain pretty much as at present.

Regarding Saskatchewan, if Dominion election is soon, I would expect CCF to increase their members; if deferred six months and CCF had time and courage to carry out their weird and contradictory policies, I would expect to see reaction against the party in province and Dominion.

Regarding Quebec, frankly I do not know and it is wasting time to guess.

• • •

D. B. Rogers

Editor, Leader-Post, Regina.

The Alberta outcome pretty well proves that the Saskatchewan result had little national significance. The CCF won Saskatchewan by clever exploitation of a general protest vote and lost Alberta on a straight issue of state socialism. Implications are that while the CCF may gain federally in western Canada, their chances are far less promising than previously supposed. Victory of Maurice Duplessis in Quebec may appease isolationist sentiment sufficiently to encourage swing back to Liberal Party federally.

• • •

Wilfrid Sanders

Editorial Director, Canadian Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll), Toronto.

It has been apparent, from the findings of the poll, that Canadian political opinion is in a very fluid state and does not seem likely to crystallize at least until after the war. For this reason it would be (in my personal opinion) a rather risky thing to attempt to extract from the three recent provincial elections any definite or tangible implications in the Federal political field. There is, however, plenty of evidence to support the belief that desire for reform, both political and social, is stronger in this country than it is in the United States, or even Great Britain. Whether this means that the Canadian pendulum is swinging behind these countries, or ahead of them, can hardly be determined

(Continued on page 8)

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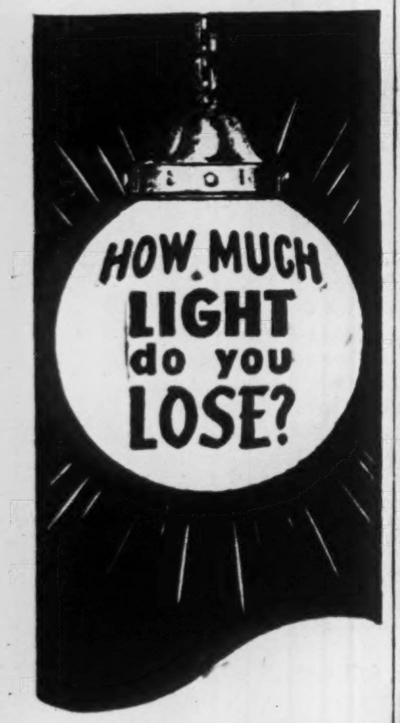

IF the walls and ceilings of your plant are not painted to give you maximum distribution of light, you are losing plenty. Good light distribution pays dividends in increased production, better workmanship, fewer accidents. Let a Thorp-Hambrock specialist help you select the proper finish for maximum lighting — then see the difference!

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At a time when economy counts, it pays to order clothes that, because of their fine fabrics and workmanship, will continue to look well and feel well long after other clothes are discarded.

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For Summer Homes and Cottages—
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Pipe to heat upstairs

Write us . . .
TWEED STEEL WORKS
LIMITED Dept. 55, TWEED, ONT.

VICE-PRESIDENT

John H. Willard, appointed vice-president in charge of western sales for Canadian Laco Lamps.

Southern Can. Power Reports Profits Off

MONTREAL. — Southern Canada Power Co. reports July gross at $268,064, decline of $6,831 from July of last year. After deducting expenses, taxes, interest, depreciation provision and dividends, there was a deficit for the month of $4,228 compared with surplus after these deductions for July, 1943.

For the first 10 months of the current fiscal year, to the end of July, gross totaled $2,694,008, increase of $7,619 over corresponding period of preceding year. After deduction of costs, charges and dividends, there was a deficit of $22,490 compared with surplus year before of $22,455.

A Record of Service

A FIVE-YEAR analysis of the number of new Estates, Trusts and Agencies in our Trust Department shows:

under $ 25,000 .... 52%
under $ 75,000 .... 77%
under $150,000 .... 88%
over $150,000 .... 12%

Whether your estate is large or small, consult us or write for our booklet "Security for Your Family"

NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON
WINNIPEG EDMONTON

Broader Export Markets Needed

A recent authoritative estimate shows that in the neighbourhood of 80% of the export business Canada is now doing belongs in the category of temporary, abnormal wartime trade, with about 20% in the category of normal and permanent trade. On this foundation of 20% Canada must rebuild the whole structure of her export trade for the future.

● It is clear therefore that Canada must broaden her export markets in peace time. Canada has *always* depended for her prosperity on export trade.

The war has merely made this truth clearer and more graphic.

Full employment and prosperity have been a by-product of our war effort. We could not have avoided a result so inevitable. We are utilizing that prosperity to achieve Victory.

But prosperity is an end in itself. After the war we must maintain it. That means a search for *new* export markets when those created by war have ceased to exist.

The Dominion Bank, one of the Chartered Banks of Canada, will continue to render the widest co-operation in furthering Canada's export trade after the war.

THE DOMINION BANK
C. H. CARLISLE, President
ROBERT RAE, General Manager

619

Broom Output May Increase

Manufacturers Hope to Get 100% of 1942 Figure — U. S. Crop Better

With manufacture of vacuum cleaners and other cleaning apparatus curtailed because of the war, increasing emphasis has been placed on the old-fashioned broom as a means of keeping home and office floors clean. But here as well the war has had its effect. There has been increased demand from the various camps of the armed forces, in addition to a heavier civilian need. Broom corn, usually imported from the United States, has been in short supply, and the manpower shortage has affected broom manufacturers as well as others.

Present broom corn situation, however, is somewhat improved, state WPTB officials. Broom manufacturers got 80% of their 1942 consumption last year. They will get the same quota at least this year, may be fortunate enough to get 100% of their 1942 consumption figure. It all depends on the American corn crop, which at present looks quite promising. In the past year or so, broom corn imports have been bolstered by bringing in some Argentinian broom corn, stated to be inferior in quality to the American.

Two Allocations Made

Two allocations, each of 20%, have been given broom manufacturers for the present crop year (a crop year runs from Aug. 1 to July 31). Thus they have already been given broom corn to the amount of 40% of their 1942 consumption. From Oct. 1 on, it is hoped that another 60% will be available, bringing broom corn supplies available level with 1942 consumption.

Broom corn is under strict WPTB regulation the minute it enters this country, being allocated and rationed to dealers on an equally shared basis. Ceiling prices have been set on brooms, as well as other products coming under this phase of WPTB administration.

Recent Board order, A-1312, permits broom manufacturers to use colored handles in the making of brooms from now on, in place of the clear finish handles stipulated before under wartime regulations. The order also provides that two additional sizes of mop yarns may be used by mop manufacturers, provided they can get them. Previously they were restricted to one size of yarn.

Frobisher Treasury Nets $3 Millions

Toronto Stock Exchange listing papers for Frobisher Exploration Co. reveal that up to July 21, 1944, Frobisher had realized $3,098,128 from sale of 2,238,253 shares of stock. The lowest price at which shares have been sold was $1 a share and the highest price was $5 a share, covering a 1,500-share issue on July 21.

Options outstanding include close to 50,000 shares at $5 a share.

Interests reported held by the company include a large block of shares in Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, substantial claim holdings in the Yellowknife and other areas, interests in Michipicoten Iron Mines, Black Donald Graphite Mines, New Calumet Mines and Wekusko Consolidated Ltd.

Aluminium Earnings Up For Six Months

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Aluminium Ltd., estimates consolidated net income for the first half of 1944 at $5,700,000, equal after preferred dividends plus exchange to $7.30 a share on common. This compares with net income in first half of 1943 at $5,500,000, or $7.04 a share on common.

The net income figure is computed after provision for depletion and depreciation (including special depreciation) of approximately $34 millions compared with $33 millions the year before, also after provision for profits taxes and after subsidiary preferred dividends.

Prov. Superintendents Meet Soon at Quebec

An executive meeting only of the Association of Provincial Superintendents of Insurance will be held this year at Quebec, the week of Oct. 22, according to John Edwards, casualty actuary of the Ontario Department of Insurance and acting secretary of the association.

The policy of holding executive sessions only has been followed by the association in the war years, replacing the open meetings formerly held.

Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd. has advised the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange that an additional 300 shares of cumulative preferred stock, 5% series, were purchased in July for retirement and cancellation on account of sinking fund, as per bylaw 23, section 10E, as amended by bylaws 32 and 34, thereby reducing the number of preferred shares outstanding to 133,247.

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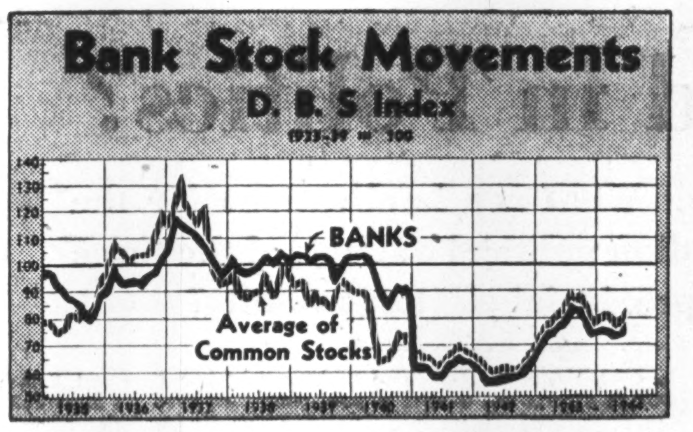
M. RAWLINSON
LIMITED
610 YONGE STREET, TORONTO
"Established 58 Years"



Similarity in trend between the D.B.S. index of bank stocks and index of prices of all common stocks is evident except in a falling market when the bank stocks do not fall as soon as others. With increased interest and activity expected in bank stocks as a result of the mandatory split in their par value to $10 per share on Sept. 1, the bank stock index is expected to follow more closely the index of prices of all common stocks.

Alberta Election Results Show Fear of Socialism

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — While Social Crediters still may be dazzled by the overwhelming majority they piled up in last week's provincial election, as the result of which they were swept into power with at least 47 seats in a legislature of 57, tabulation of the popular vote shows the Government received support of only about 52 per cent of the voters of the province.

It is expected the monetary reform party headed by 35-year-old Premier Ernest C. Manning, when complete returns are in, will have at least 51 seats with a total opposition of six.

In the system used here, that of "proportional representation," the Government received 143,921 votes or 51.99% of the total votes cast. The CCF polled 68,424 popular votes or 24.71%, and has elected only two members. The Independent party received 16.94% of the total and elected three members. Labor Progressive party took 4.16% of the votes and elected none of its candidates. Others in the race polled 2.20% of the popular votes.

CCF Drubbing

Result of the election, in which the fight was a straight battle between Social Credit and CCF parties, was a disastrous drubbing for the socialists. With 57 candidates in the race, only two were elected, one more than sat in the last legislature. The Independent party, which elected 17 members to the last house, this time lost 14 of its seats to the triumphant Social Credit government.

The election results do not prove overwhelming support of Social Credit. They show merely that Albertans feared a socialist government, and rather than take a chance on socialism, voters supported the monetary reformists, who have proved harmless in their efforts to achieve their monetary policies, but at the same time have given nine years of good government. The election also showed the personal popularity of Premier Manning, who polled more than 14,000 votes in Edmonton, to top the list of candidates.

That the fear was of the CCF is shown in a comparison of the 1940 and 1944 election figures. In 1940 the Independents polled 130,603 votes and elected 17 members. Recognizably "caught off guard" by this election, and realizing their party hadn't a chance, Independent supporters turned to the Social Crediters. The Independent party this time collected only 46,864 votes.

Government of the Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEBENTURES WHICH MATURED SEPTEMBER 1, 1941

The Province of Alberta will pay interest to bona fide holders of debentures of the above issue at the rate of three per centum per annum in respect of the half-year ending September 1, 1944, being at the rate of $15.00 and $7.50, respectively for each $1,000 and $500 denomination.

Holders will be paid interest as above on presentation of their debenture or debentures for notation thereon of such payments of interest at any branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada in the Dominion of Canada. Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership certificate required by the Dominion Government as in the case of coupons.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 15th day of August, 1944.

(Sgd.) S. E. LOW,
Provincial Treasurer.

(Extract from The Alberta Gazette of August 15, 1944)

Four Reasons—Among Many

Canadians are holding and buying more Victory Bonds because they realize:

—that in 1944, Canada's war expenditures may be the highest of any year to date and must be financed.
—that increased war production will shorten the war.
—that Victory Bonds are the best safeguard against the needs of the future.
—that Victory Bonds are the most secure and saleable investment, and yield a good interest return.

There is no better investment than Dominion of Canada Bonds.

Hold and Buy More!

36 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 4321

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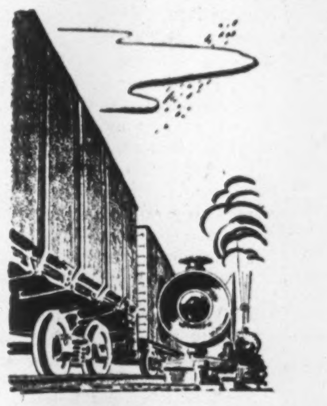


RECORD RUNS ON RECORD TIME

Duplicating jobs simply fly from the machine, in a non-stop stream, when it is loaded with Script Mimeo Bond.

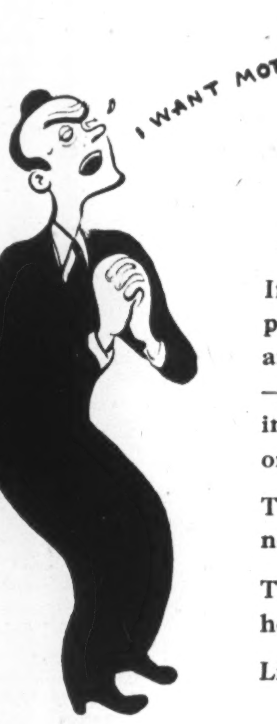
"Stops", due to clogging and plucking, which waste time are minimized ... Script Mimeo Bond is specially treated at the mill to make its surface fuzz-free.

If you are short-staffed and jobs must be done in record time ... specify non-stop Script Mimeo Bond. It comes in buff, green, blue, white or pink from your Provincial Paper dealer.

Script MIMEO BOND
A PROVINCIAL PAPER

ONE MAN'S INCOME
IS ANOTHER MAN'S
OUTGO...

IF rising prices and costs were allowed to keep pushing each other up, inflation would be unavoidable. That's what inflation is—a panic rise in prices—with money losing its value and confusion everywhere. To prevent inflation, a ceiling has been set on prices and profits,—wages and salaries have been controlled.



If one person demands higher prices—another higher profits—another a higher wage or salary—soon everybody would be making the same demands—demands on everyone else.

Then costs of production could not be controlled.

The ceiling could no longer be held.

Living costs would go up—
OUTgo
INcome
OUTgo
and INcome
begin their frantic rise.

SO WE WANT MORE TOO!

ECONOMIC STABILITY IS NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRESENT PROBLEMS OF WAR AND TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR PEACE

LISTEN TO "IN THE SPOTLIGHT" RADIO PROGRAMME
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT 7.30 p.m., E.D.T.

This is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.

More About PLASTICS

The 'spit 'n polish' days of our armed forces are practically over. On every front, on salt water sprayed decks, in the blistering tropics, in the bleak Arctic, plastic buttons made from "Plaskon" are in action, providing a superior button which will neither chip, corrode, shatter nor tarnish.

"Plaskon" Moulding Compounds, in the family of plastics supplied by C-I-L to moulders, are available now in a choice of beautiful colours for buttons, as well as for many other purposes.

A copy of reference manual, "Plastics Supplied by C-I-L," will be sent to you upon request. Write on your firm's letterhead to C-I-L, Plastics Division, 904 Birks Bldg., Montreal, Que.

PF-11

SYSTEMATIC SAVING BEST

Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you. Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000.

Mortgage Tax Proposal Seen Full of Difficulties

CCF Saskatchewan Plan to Tax Interest is Out For Duration — May be Unworkable Thereafter — Fines Sees Major Difficulties

Saskatchewan mortgagees were somewhat reassured by Acting Premier and Prov. Treasurer C. M. Fines' statement that grave difficulties stood in the way of any immediate taxing of interest paid to mortgage companies and that it was unlikely that a tax could be imposed on mortgage interest until after the war. Mr. Fines was commenting on the address of Premier T. C. Douglas made in Calgary on Aug. 3, 1944, in which Mr. Douglas said his government believed it could tax interest leaving the province when paid to companies with headquarters in eastern Canada.

Mr. Fines said that any mortgage interest would likely be construed as a corporation tax, thus violating the Dominion-Provincial agreement under which the province had dropped the income tax and corporation taxes in lieu of a subsidy from the Dominion. This agreement is in effect until six months after the war. However the government was hopeful that an interest tax law would be passed "before our term in office is over," declared Mr. Fines.

It is not clear from available statements whether Saskatchewan is considering taxing all interest or just mortgage interest and whether it would apply only to interest paid to companies or would also cover individuals.

Mr. Fines said it was estimated that between $30 millions and $50 millions in interest on all debts in the province is paid in a year by Saskatchewan residents. This would seem to indicate that the government was considering taxing all interest—including what it pays on its own debt—although the general view is that only private mortgage debt is under consideration. Farm mortgage debt, bank loans, and agreements for sale were estimated to total $211,708,826 as at Dec. 31, 1943. Six per cent interest on these items would be about $14,733,000. Estimates for urban mortgage indebtedness and other indebtedness are not available, but it seems doubtful if the interest payments on this class would bring the total up to Mr. Fines' $30-50 millions figure.

All of this interest will not be taken outside of the province as some of the indebtedness is held by residents of Saskatchewan. Further, companies doing business in Saskatchewan and having liabilities in Saskatchewan e.g. life companies and trust companies may reasonably claim that interest received in Saskatchewan is used to build up reserves to meet their Saskatchewan liabilities and hence would not be taxable.

Mr. Fines foresaw difficulties in the collection of any interest tax. One possible method was to appoint any person paying interest as the collector of the tax. There would be quite an educational program required to acquaint the payers of their obligation to withhold a tax, and of how to calculate the tax, particularly when payments included both principal and interest. On top of that would be the problem of having them remit to the government. Collection of a tax on interest paid to companies might be arranged more easily but it would be unfair to tax interest received by corporations and not tax that received by individuals. Because of the difficulties involved, some observers feel that the Saskatchewan Government may decide that this tax is not practical.

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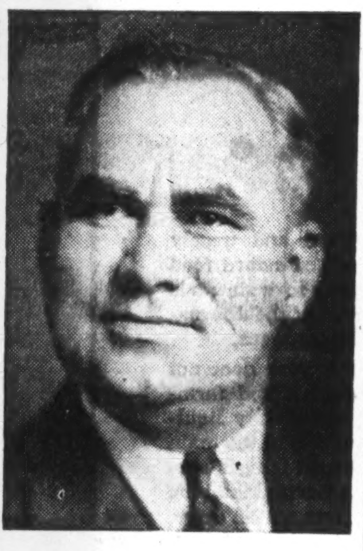

BRUSH CO. PRESIDENT

Ralph J. Pequegnat, who has been appointed president of Stevens Hepner Co., Port Elgin, Ont., succeeding the late H. H. Stevens.

Inco Net Off In Half Year

Equals 87c Against $1.04 For First Half of Previous Year

While earnings of International Nickel Co. of Canada for the three months ended June 30, 1944, at 43 cents a share were only a cent a share lower than in the preceding three months, profit for the first six months at 87 cents a share, U. S. funds, compared with $1.04 a share for the first six months of 1943.

Net profit for the six months after all charges amounted to $13,686,390, U. S. funds, against $16,155,457 for the corresponding period of 1943. Earnings per share are in U. S. funds and are also after provision for dividends on Inco preferred shares.

Working Capital Up

During the first six months of 1944, working capital position was further strengthened. Current assets totalled $128,882,889 and after provision of $26,561,427 for current liabilities, working capital amounted to $102,321,462 compared with $96,935,202 six months earlier. Composition of current assets showed little change, inventories amounting to $41.8 millions against $42.8 millions and short term securities rising from $25.4 millions to $28.6 millions. Cash was slightly lower at $23.2 millions against $24.6 millions six months before.

After deduction of depreciation, depletion and other reserves, property account showed a reduction to $144.3 millions against $148.7 millions at the end of 1943.

INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Lack of CPR Dividend Disappoints Investors

Failure of the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. to declare a dividend at the directors' meeting Monday, and the resultant disappointment to many investors, was the outstanding development in financial circles this past week.

Earnings results to date this year—with net after expenses and taxes up approximately $1½ millions for the first six months—together with outlook for a good wheat crop, and good wheat movement, for the balance of the year, had led some quarters to feel optimistic as to a fairly generous dividend payment at this time. At the last annual meeting, President Coleman had stated that dividend action would be considered in August, at which time it was expected the probable size of the prairie grain crop, and certain other issues having an influence on net earnings for the year, would be clearer.

Indication of the importance of dividend action on CPR common to investors may be seen in the fact that a $1 payment would mean a disbursement of some $13.4 millions, while even a 50 cents payment, such as declared out of 1943 earnings, would mean $6.7 millions to stockholders.

The statement of the directors said:

"The question of the payment of a dividend on the ordinary capital stock was considered at a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway held today in Montreal. In view of the onerous expense liability for the company foreshadowed in the National War Labor Board's recent award on railway wages, both future and retroactive, the final issue thereof being still unsettled, it was deemed advisable to defer any action in respect of a dividend."

Investment quarters were quick to note that the statement did not close the door to possible dividend action at a later meeting of directors this year.

In circles close to the company, it was indicated that there still appears to be some uncertainty as to final outcome of the NWLB order on wage increases—just what the ruling will mean to the railroads in the matter of additional expense. Questions have been raised, both in union and management circles, it is understood, regarding the wording of the order, in certain respects, and it is possible that some revisions or clarification of the original order may result. Still unsettled is the classes of employees to which the ordered increases would apply.

The CPR directors evidently had these developments in mind, when the decision was reached to defer dividend action until the wage matter, and the possible effect on earnings, were more clearly defined.

Steel Wares a Strong Spot

Strength in General Steel Wares common stock, which has risen to a new high on fairly active trading, during the past week, has been accompanied by a revival of Street rumors that an offer for controlling interest in the company—and a similar offer to stockholders generally—at a price per share above present market price was a strong possibility. From time to time, during the past year or two, several large American companies have shown an interest in General Steel Wares, and have sent investigators to examine plant facilities and make other studies, with a view to possible acquisition of the company, to round out their activities. So far, it is understood, potential purchasers and controlling interests have been unable to reach agreement on terms.

In other quarters, it was reported this past week that certain financial interests felt that the market had failed to discount fully the improvement in the position of the common stock, as result of changes in capital set-up and elimination of prior claims on earnings, and had formed a "pool."

Abitibi Report

The Financial Post is informed that there is little likelihood of the Abitibi committee's report appearing before the end of August.

Speculation on the early appearance of a reorganization plan for Abitibi Power & Paper Co. had caused considerable interest in its securities this week. Abitibi bonds have risen to 95¾ from a price of 92¾, brokers report. The 6% pref. stock closed on Monday at 47¾ but had reached a 1944 high during the week of 49¾ with 19,295 shares trading in the week.

Alberta Recovery

Alberta bonds have fully recovered the ground lost prior to the Alberta election. Dealers attribute this recovery to the defeat of the CCF and to the hope that the Social Credit party will make another attempt to place the province's credit in good standing.

PEI's Sold

The $1,250,000 Province of Prince Edward Island new issue of 12 year 3% bonds is all sold, according to the syndicate. The bonds were offered to the public at 99½ to yield 3.05%.

Western Grocers

Western Grocers Ltd. common stock was quite active on rumors that control of this company had been sold. The stock traded from a low of $135 to a high of $151 in Toronto this last week closing at $146.50 with 847 shares changing hands.

Despite the rumors, W. P. Riley, president and general manager, tells The Post that there is "Nothing to report at present."

The company is engaged in wholesale grocery, fruit and vegetable business in Western Canada. Capitalization consists of 11,943 shares of 7% cum. pref. stock with a par value of $100 and 16,943 shares of n.p.v. common stock. Earnings per share on the common stock have been $12.55 in 1943, $19.37 in 1942 and $12.30 in 1941. A dividend of $5.00 per share was paid on the common in each of these years.

Seiberling Rubber Co. To Offer Bond Issue

Seiberling Rubber Co. of Canada is reported to be selling through Harrison & Co. a new issue of $500,000 1st closed mortgage bonds. The issue will consist of 1-5 year serial 3½% bonds with $20,000 maturing each year and $400,000 5% sinking fund bonds maturing Sept. 1, 1959. The bonds are expected to be offered at 100 and it is reported that the serial bonds are already sold. The company is controlled by the Seiberling Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio. Its capitalization, prior to this issue, consisted of an authorized issue of 50,000 shares of n.p.v. common stock of which 31,315 shares were issued and outstanding.

Seiberling Rubber Co. of Canada manufactures tires, tubes, and other rubber products, subject to government restrictions.

Announcing

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

Advisory Board for Eastern Canada—W. D. Outhit, Registrar of Probate, Halifax, appointed a member.

National Drug Co., Ltd.—Harold L. Christie appointed manager of the Toronto office.

Canadian School Trustees' Association—A. E. Ottewell, registrar of the University of Alberta, elected president.

Klein Institute—Arthur H. Carter appointed general sales manager for the United States and Canada.

CPR—R. B. Wingrove promoted to general foreman of the bridge and building department.

Manitoba Fair Wage Board——Thomas J. Williams appointed chairman.

Canada Roof Products Ltd.—H. W. G. Marshall appointed manager of the Calgary branch.

United College—Delza L. Lakey appointed instructor in English and Latin.

National War Labor Board—Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, appointed alternate chairman.

Dufferin Paving & Crushed Stone Ltd.—R. W. McColough has joined the company's executive in a capacity to be announced; has resigned as N. S. deputy minister of highways and public works. Mr. McColough had been on leave of absence from Halifax to serve DMS at Ottawa as director of construction.

Dominion of Canada 3½% refunding loan due Oct. 15, 1944/49, has been called for redemption on Oct. 15, 1944, at 100. An offer will be made to holders of bonds of this issue to exchange their bonds into Seventh Victory Loan Bonds at the time of issue. The 3½% issue amounts to $138,322,000.

DOMINION OF CANADA
BONDS

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

COMPLETE
Stock Transfer Facilities
PROMPT DELIVERIES
THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY
14 King East, Toronto, Ont.
Branch Offices in 6 Provinces

GENERAL SALES MANAGER WANTED

Here is an exceptional opportunity for a man 35 to 40 years of age, familiar with the hardware or drug trade and with good selling experience and general background. The Company is an old established Canadian manufacturer in the Toronto area. It is recognized as a leader in its field and is now preparing its post-war expansion plan. This is a responsible position requiring a high calibre of man, capable of developing into a senior officer of the Company. For interview, reply in first instance by letter. State age, selling experience, and outline your general background. This Company's staff has been advised of this requirement. Those employed in war work need not apply. Apply to nearest Employment and Selective Service Office. Refer to H.O. 1265.

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Moulded Rubber products are formed and vulcanized in polished steel moulds between the jaws of powerful hydraulic presses. The application of heat and pressure causes the prepared rubber compound to flow and completely fill the mould cavity. Most any shaped rubber article, within certain size limitations, can be formed and shaped by the moulding process.

Moulded Rubber parts for many different purposes can be designed and produced by B. F. Goodrich engineers, whose experience covers the making of more than 32,000 rubber and synthetic rubber products for industry.

If you have a problem that might be solved by the use of Moulded Rubber, write to The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada Limited, Industrial Products Division, Kitchener, Ontario.

B. F. Goodrich custom-built moulded rubber products . . . serve industry

In war or peace
B.F.Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

REACHING 1 out of every 2 FRENCH-SPEAKING HOMES

The week-end editions (Saturday and Sunday combination) of La Patrie offer their advertisers these major advantages:

1. 46.3% coverage of all French-speaking homes in the Province of Quebec . . . *practically one out of every two!*
2. 72.75% coverage of all French-speaking families in Quebec's Urban centres (population 2,500 and over).
3. 75.5% coverage of all French-speaking families in Montreal.
4. 99% circulation bought at the news-stand . . . evidence of sustained reader interest.
5. Choice of news, rotogravure, magazine or comic sections.

Further evidence of Sunday La Patrie's dominance of the French-speaking field is the fact that it is *first* in total circulation — *first* in Montreal circulation — *first* in number of advertisers — *first* in national advertising — *first* in local advertising. It is served by the world's greatest news services, including Canadian Press, Associated Press, Reuter's and British United Press.

WEEK-END
LA PATRIE

Member
A. B. C.

One of the big Four NATIONAL Week-End Newspapers

253,929
SATURDAY & SUNDAY
ABC PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT, 3-31-44

The Editorial Page . .

The Financial Post's Platform for Canada

1. *All manpower and resources, efficiently used, wherever needed, to win the war.*
2. *Pay-as-we-go policy, to the utmost possible limit, to avert inflation.*
3. *Elimination of wasteful spending by public bodies or private individuals.*
4. *Planning NOW for postwar, by government and business, to ensure fullest employment and improve social standards through individual initiative and competitive enterprise.*
5. *Orderly and economically sound disposal of surplus war stocks, plant, machinery, etc.*
6. *Planned and orderly demobilization of armed forces and war workers so they may be reinstated in productive civilian life with minimum dislocation.*
7. *Generous treatment for incapacitated fighting men, to ensure their rehabilitation and reward their sacrifices.*

Weakness of Price Fixing

The Family Herald and Weekly Star, one of Canada's leading agricultural publications, is not impressed with the value of the farm floor price legislation passed in the House of Commons the other day. It refers to this policy as a "hollow front" and asks in its stead legislation guaranteeing parity prices. Says The Family Herald:

> "What farmers and fishermen really want is a guarantee that 100 gallons of milk or 100 lb. of halibut will always buy 100 units of farm machinery or groceries or gasoline or clothes. But if milk and fish prices stay at their floors while the other prices soar then 100 units of farm products may buy only 90 or 70 or 50 units of other products."

We think many farmers and farm publications will agree with The Family Herald that a floor price policy is impractical but it is extremely doubtful whether the solution our contemporary offers would be any more workable.

The trouble is that the goods to be exchanged are not static and especially those which the farmer wishes to secure. Two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat might be a fair exchange for a binder today, but would it be for a vastly improved binder of five years from now?

There is absolutely no comparison between many of the combination and power-driven farm machines on the market today with those single operation affairs of 10 years ago, and there is good reason to believe that there will be even more evolution in the next decade. It would be extremely difficult if not impossible to devise and operate a parity price scheme flexible enough to cover such development.

That illustrates one weakness of the parity price idea. There is another and even more serious one and it also applies to the floor price policy.

So far as agriculture is concerned it is vital to our prosperity to have a large export market. We must export two-thirds of our wheat and a very large proportion of our pork, beef, cheese and fruit. We can only do this if our customers scattered throughout the world are satisfied with the prices asked. They, and not some board at Ottawa, will decide what is a reasonable price, what is a fair exchange in their surplus goods for our wheat or bacon or our cheese. True, we can refuse to sell or trade—we did that once with wheat about a dozen years ago—but the result may be far from pleasant.

Instead of worrying about keeping future farm and other prices jacked up to some artificial level, it would be far better if we concentrated on keeping costs down so that in natural lines of production Canadian goods can meet world competition.

Must Keep Abreast

Active participation of Canada in research on jet propulsion engines is seen assured in the announcement from Ottawa this week of the formation of a new crown company, Turbo Research Ltd. Taking over some of the buildings and equipment of the government owned Research Enterprises Ltd., and staffed largely from the same organization, TRL, according to official announcement, will be a permanent company working closely with a similar concern recently formed in Great Britain.

This step to keep Canada abreast with aircraft development is to be commended. While jet and turbine propulsion are new and perhaps only feasible yet in a limited military field, aircraft so powered may easily be the carriers and bomber fleets of tomorrow. The aircraft of the last war were the beginnings of the huge fleets of today. Who knows what development may be ahead of the present robot bombs and jet planes.

It is to be hoped that this development can be steered into channels of peace and good but in any case neither Canada nor any other of the United Nations can afford to lag behind in adequate research. The world police forces after this war will have to be continuously supplied with the latest and most destructive weapons that science can devise, if they are to be respected and obeyed by a nation which in two wars has indicated that it will not shrink from any sort of frightfulness.

Smirching Reputation of Labor

Ottawa has recently issued the 1942 figures on labor union organization in Canada, the latest available. The figures show an unprecedented gain.

Membership for 1942 was given at 578,380 compared with 461,681 in 1941 and 362,223 in 1940.

With growth goes opportunity for service to the particular group and to the nation, and with opportunity goes responsibility.

In 1943 six American states, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Texas and South Dakota, all passed laws restricting the activities of labor unions or imposing conditions upon them. The U. S. Congress passed the Smith-Conolly law forbidding strikes in wartime and the federal tax law that labor unions must file financial statements.

"Thus does legislative temper reflect public feeling throughout the country," says Oswald Garrison Villard, writing in The American Mercury. One of America's most distinguished liberals (many call him a "red") he was long editor of The Nation. He says:

> "The public increasingly resents union methods, manners and corruption; the restrictions upon entrance into the union; the un-called-for union requirements after admission and the heavy entrance fees imposed, as well as the closed unions and the efforts to monopolize certain occupations. ...It thinks that unions should not be allowed to give money to political parties save with the full knowledge and consent of the membership. It cannot stand for the dictatorial methods by which the leaders carry on and the gag rules that bar criticisms of the officials in power..."

Commenting on the reaction of men in the armed services to the war record of some unions, Mr. Villard says "The unions will be extremely lucky if they do not lose many of the (wartime) gains they have won."

The recent street railway tie-up in Montreal, the second in a matter of months and several other recent outbreaks in widely scattered sections of industry focusses attention on this Villard warning. In practically all cases, including that of Montreal, essential services and production in wartime have been halted over purely union squabbles.

Such tactics are bound to have most serious repercussions on union labor generally.

Significant of public reaction, of a growing impatience, is the Gallup Poll finding on the question: "Do you think men of military age who go on strike should be drafted into the Army?" Results were: 48% said yes, 34% said no, 11% were undecided; 7% qualified their answer.

Back Into Wheat Again

Fond hopes that wartime diversion to other crops had permanently solved Canada's wheat marketing problem have been dashed by the huge expansion of wheat acreage this year. Sharply upping previous estimates the Dominion Bureau of Statistics now places the increase at 6.3 million acres or 38% above 1943, when the recently eased official restrictions were still in force.

This sudden change indicates very plainly that throughout the great plains area of the Central prairies, farmers are still convinced that under anything like normal conditions, wheat is the safest and most profitable crop they can grow.

And they are right.

Wheat is a natural crop in most of this area, and because it is easily shipped, stored and widely accepted throughout the world as a standard food commodity, it is peculiarly adapted to wide scale production. That is not true of most of the alternatives so far offered in the main wheat areas.

The tremendous come-back this year does not mean that wartime development of mixed farming in Western Canada is to be completely liquidated. There will be some contraction in the main wheat belt perhaps, but on the broad fringes surrounding this, and especially in Alberta, Manitoba and North Central Saskatchewan, hog, cattle, dairy, poultry and other lines of production should continue to flourish.

This development did not make much headway in the main wheat belt in any case, lack of surface water and slim average moisture, made the raising of most livestock precarious. Even during the restrictive era of the last three years, it was largely a case of wheat, or nothing. That being the case and in view of the major place wheat occupies in our national economy, every effort must be made to keep world wheat markets open. There shouldn't be much difficulty in selling all we can grow for a year or two after the war, but if the world is allowed to return to the closed economy of the late thirties, when prohibitive tariff barriers were erected by most of Europe, then we are heading for certain trouble again.

The Bills Must Be Paid

In one week the Dominion Government came to Parliament and asked well over a billion dollars for family allowances, fish and farm floor prices, housing and import-export credits. After totalling up these various postwar appropriations and remarking that all aimed at good, The Ottawa Journal bluntly stated:

> "We know that in these days it is unfashionable to ask where the money is to come from. The derision which greets the question does not alter the fact that two and two still make four, nor does it change the truth that expenditures, no matter how desirable, cannot exceed a nation's income—not, at any rate, without eventual bankruptcy.
>
> "That being true, with no financial device capable of making it untrue, the question we face is simply this: Is the postwar income of this country likely to be large enough to take care of all these proposed vast outlays, plus many other things? Many doubt it."

Since then another bill has been introduced, some $750 millions for war gratuities for returning service men, which brings total planned immediate postwar expenditures up to close to the $2 billion mark.

For a country whose normal pre-war budgets seldom exceeded half a billion dollars these are staggering figures. Sooner or later we must face the problem of whether we can afford such outlays. As The Journal aptly states:

> "We have no wish to play the role of a Cassandra. Yet we, like many others, begin to wonder where this march toward vast commitments may be leading us. It is not a question of being against progress, of not wanting the widest possible distribution of life's good things among our people; nor is it a question of being for or against state socialism, nor of considering the stifling of incentive and ambition by the advent of too much paternalism. It is a question simply, as we see it, of a perilous over-reaching of the national capacity—with only bitter disillusionment in the end. A lot of tragic history tells us how bitter that disillusionment can be."

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

The Lengthening Range of War

Below is briefed an editorial from the Edmonton Journal which deals with the postwar possibilities of some of the new weapons and equipment developed in this war.

Mr. Churchill in his statement to the House of Commons gave the world two possibilities of the next half-century to think about. Both have had their seeds planted in this war, just as aerial and tank warfare germinated in World War I. And both are refinements of the basic weapons, the plane and the tank.

One is the flying bomb. The other is the amphibious tank and truck.

In two short years the Germans have developed the former to a point where large, concentrated targets within a comparatively short range can be kept under harassing and destructive fire. Some 5,400 of these bombs have been launched against London and southern England since the middle of June, killing 4,735 person and wounding 14,000, destroying 17,000 houses and damaging 80,000.

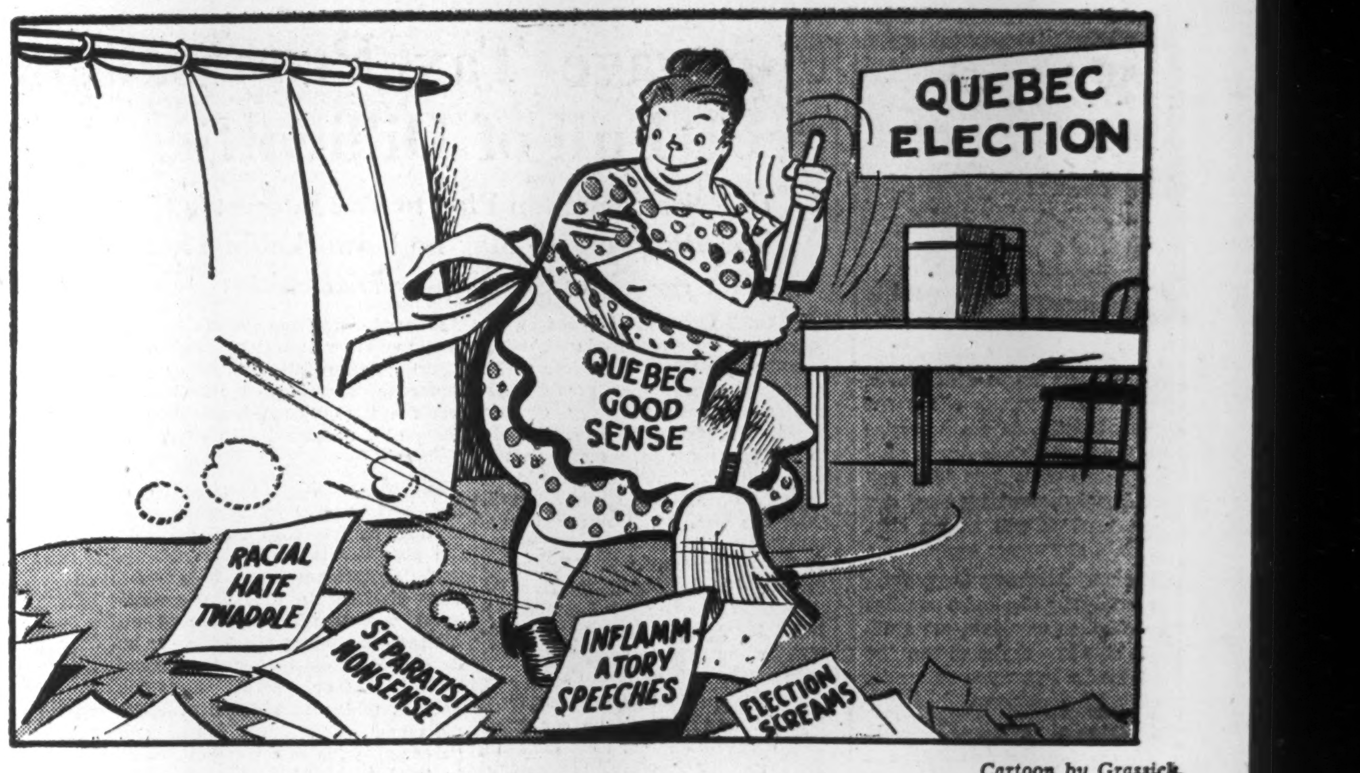
What could the development be in 25 or 50 years? Salvoes of thousands of 10-ton rockets, aimed at great cities thousands of miles distant, are not impossible. Will the prospect steel the determination of the United Nations of the world to prevent such a development, to make sure of it by seeing to it that war itself is abolished? Today's and tomorrow's young people must answer that when their generations are in control.

The development of the amphibious tank and truck raises similar if slightly less horrible spectres of a future war. Mr. Churchill watched landing craft and "ducks"—amphibious trucks—busy on the Normandy beaches. No wonder his imagination was stirred and his mind immediately bridged the years between "now" and "then," so that he said to the Commons: "New light is playing on the possibility of invading across the channel, light which I hope will not be altogether lost upon our own people in a day when we have handed over our burdens to others."

Let Mr. Churchill resume the story:

> "There are more than 660 variations of these landing craft and escorting vessels and they provide not only for landing an army but everything an army needs.
>
> "The marvellous duck, of American invention, is a heavy lorry which goes between 40 and 50 miles an hour along the road, plunges into the water, swims out several miles to sea in quite choppy weather, returning to shore with a load of several tons and going wherever specially needed."

These, unlike flying bombs, could be put to many uses in the peaceful service of mankind. Will we be able to restrict their use to such constructive purposes? That, too, is a question our children and our children's children must answer in their turn.



Cartoon by Grassick.

LET'S HOPE SHE MAKES A GOOD JOB OF IT

Post-Scripts . . . .

A Tough Assignment

Few members of Parliament have gained more in the eyes of fellow-members during this past session than William Henry Moore of Pickering, Ont.

MR. MOORE

Despite the fact that "Billy" Moore is nearing his 72nd birthday, he undertook one of the most rigorous and difficult of this year's parliamentary tasks—chairmanship of the Banking and Commerce Committee, charged with handling the decennial revision of the Bank Act.

Day after day, week after week, month after month, he and his perennial red bow tie could be seen in the Railway Committee room, in the Commons. He would be puffing at his pipe or perhaps a cigar and quietly pouring the persuasive wisdom of his years on the troubled waters of fiscal argument.

In something over 50 sittings the committee has put on the record something approaching 2,000 pages of evidence—not far short of a million and a half words—all listened too with vast patience by Chairman Moore.

When he came to the end of the battle and saw his committee's findings back once more in Parliament, he summed up in four short and pithy sentences his own approach and philosophy:

> "My trouble (he said) is not with the money of the future. I may be accused of being orthodox in my views, and sometimes orthodoxy in these days is not regarded as a virtue, but I contend that all marketable production can be financed.
>
> "My trouble is to foresee production. I have no trouble about finance, because I realize that it will follow naturally."

Then Mr. Moore made an apt analogy which will long be remembered by those who heard it. He quoted from a Scandinavian economist (Billy Moore can quote economic authorities by the yard), a man whose name (he thought) was Pierson. Pierson, said Mr. Moore:

> ". . . likened money to a shunting engine. It went up the tracks and pulled down cars and put them on the main highway and away they went."

Added Mr. Moore: "You will never solve this problem by multiplying the number of shunting engines. What counts is the load in the cars."

Moore, who styles himself a farmer, has represented Ontario County in the Federal House since 1930. He first contested the seat in 1926, was defeated. He ran again in 1930 and has been successful in two subsequent elections.

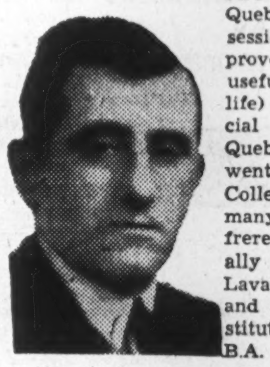
Prior to his venture into active politics he was chairman of the old tariff board under the King Government; in fact he was the original chairman, and so satisfactorily did he serve that after the Conservatives came to power in 1930 some of them would have reinstated him. Instead, however, Moore became a sort of official opposition critic during the Bennett regime (1930-35) and, when the King Government again assumed power in 1935, a "front bencher." In recent years he has devoted much spare time to the writing of economic pamphlets and books and to his farm near Pickering which is within a few miles of his birthplace. Of United Empire stock, Moore received his formal education at Woodstock College and the University of Toronto.

Praised in the House last week by monetary reformer John Blackmore as being "not yet too old to learn," Mr. Moore replied with a classic understatement: "I may say I have been in a hard school these last two or three months."

• • •

New Municipal Head

Like many of the public figures on the Quebec scene today the Hon. Oscar Drouin, recently appointed to the chairmanship of the Quebec Municipal Commission, is of typical French-Canadian stock, a product of a small hamlet who used legal training and background as a stepping stone to political life.



MR. DROUIN

Born in St. Roch, in Sept. 1890, Oscar Joseph Alfred Drouin received his initial schooling from the Brothers of Christian Instruction in Quebec, spent a session (which proved especially useful in later life) at commercial school in Quebec and later went to Levis College. As did many of his confreres he eventually registered at Laval University and left that institution with a B.A. under one arm and an LL.L. under the other. He was called to the bar in 1915 and created a K.C. 11 years later.

Drouin first entered the Legislature from Quebec East in 1928 and was Minister of Lands and Forests in the Duplessis Cabinet in 1936. On a number of occasions he acted as Premier during the absence of Premier Duplessis. He broke away from the Duplessis party in 1937 to become associated wth the Nationalist party, joined the Liberals in 1939 when that party under Premier Adelard Godbout swept the province. After the election Drouin was named Minister of Municipal Affairs, Commerce and Industry and held that portfolio until after the recent dissolution of the Legislature when he was appointed to his present position as Chairman of the Quebec Municipal Commission.

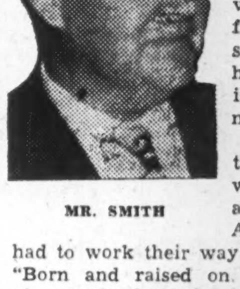
The silver-haired but dynamic Drouin is often referred to by his associates as a "bundle of nerves." His previous and present duties have never afforded him much time for recreation but any opportunity that Oscar Drouin finds he heads for his lovely summer home at Pointe-au-Pic where he indulges in his favorite pastime, fishing. He is an avid reader, especially of newspapers. He is never happier than when he is going through a pile of papers armed with a pair of scissors.

Keeping abreast of world events he clips all significant stories. The clippings betray his main interest, politics, especially items concerning Quebec and its changing picture. Drouin was married in 1922 to Miss Bibiane Auger, of Quebec City. They have two daughters and one son.

• • •

Engineering Loses

Well over 35 years ago, Vance Smith started out from his farm home in Indiana to become an electrical engineer. A few weeks ago Smith, now Canadian manager and resident secretary of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., with head offices in Chicago, celebrated his 25th anniversary with the firm. Still on the sunny side of 60, he has been in the insurance business for 34 years.



MR. SMITH

It happened like this—Vance Smith was one of the army of young Americans who had to work their way through college. "Born and raised on a farm," as he phrases it, hard work never worried him, but after two years of the electrical engineering course at Indiana State University, he discovered that long hours of laboratory work in connection with his course, and his extra-curricular activities, didn't mix. So he majored in mathematics, graduating in 1909, and has never regretted it since. Industry may have lost a good electrical engineer, but insurance gained a good manager.

Today Mr. Smith wears a handsome wrist watch, gift of the Canadian staff of Lumbermen's Mutual (head office is in Toronto), and is quietly proud of the diamond-studded charm with which the company marked his quarter century of service.

A lot of hard work has gone into Mr. Smith's success. When he left college, well trained in mathematics, he went to work for the Reisch Indemnity Co. at Springfield, Ill., for a salary of $15 a week. His first job was to straighten out the company's books, a task the like of which Mr. Smith would probably admit he's never tackled since. The books had never been properly kept, on strict accounting lines, and by the time Mr. Smith had brought order out of the chaos he found there, there wasn't much he didn't know about keeping books. Night work was the rule rather than the exception, and what time he had to spare he spent taking an accountancy course at night school. His company gave him a raise—$1 a week.

After four years with Reisch Co. Smith spent another four years with the Illinois Civil Service, as company examiner in the insurance department. In 1917 he set up his own office as public accountant and system expert, then joined the Lumbermen's Mutual in 1919. Somewhere along the way, in addition to his accountancy course, Smith mastered a night school law course, a training he has found of great service to him in his insurance work.

Running his own company in the exciting days of the First Great War was a thrill, Mr. Smith admits, but also a grind. Staff was hard to get, and the hours of work were long, even if the returns were fairly good. When the Lumbermen's Mutual came along with an offer in 1919 he was glad to join them, first as a general auditor and later as actuary. In 1923 the company decided to open a Canadian branch of their office and Vance Smith came to Toronto where he has been ever since. In those first years Lumbermen's Mutual occupied an office not much bigger than a bathroom. Today, their better than half a hundred employees fill a large part of one of the top floors in the Concourse Building in downtown Toronto, while there are other offices in Ontario and in Montreal as well.

Like a good many busy men, Smith doesn't get much time for his favorite sports, golf and bowling. He is a past president of the Islington Golf Club, but admits he hasn't played more than half a dozen games in the past two years. He is a past president of the Optimists' Club, holds the post of district governor with this organization at present. Quiet and kindly, Mr. Smith says his hobbies are his work, his home and the Optimists' Club.

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

CCF and Postwar

Calgary Herald

Mr. Elmer Roper, CCF leader in Alberta implied that it is only followers of the CCF who indulge in any serious thinking on postwar problems and conditions.

This kind of arrogant assertion received the rebuke it deserved from the voters of this province. There are a vast number of Canadian citizens who concern themselves deeply with plans to maintain prosperity and general well-being in the postwar period. They probably devote as much or more constructive thought to the subject than Mr. Roper and his confreres whose only remedy is to restrict personal initiative and freedom by establishing a socialist state in which the people will take their orders from a group of well-paid but inexperienced bureaucrats appointed by Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Winch.

This mental arrogance constitutes a poor approach to a free people. Canada has developed tremendously under the system of free enterprise, and there is no question that many great industrial enterprises could not have been developed to their present position had they been under the control of governments and government officials.

• • •

As Others See Us . .

Industry Planning Postwar Jobs

Canadian Statesman

That industry is awake and determined to do its part to defeat unemployment after the war is attested in a 24-page booklet recently issued by the MacLean Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, the largest publishers of business, industrial and merchandising magazines within the Empire as well as four popular national magazines. Their booklet is titled "Jobs" and is a concise compilation of informed opinion on the job-providing capacity of a critical segment of Canadian industry during the years immediately following the end of the war. It represents the consensus of the chief executives of many manufacturing industries.

In 1939 these industries sold 60% of our total manufacturing output, provided 22½% of the total employment of all Canadian manufacturing and servicing and 12% of all employment in Canada. The report, therefore, can be accepted as both representative and comprehensive and one of its prime objectives is to help guide other businesses in looking forward and planning. It is evidence, too, that industry is going ahead on its own, irrespective of what government does, to provide postwar employment.

The MacLean Publishing Co. are to be congratulated in producing this very understandable booklet which, we hope, receives wide distribution.

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What The Papers Are Saying . . . .

Quebec's Bad Day's Work

Vancouver Province

No good Canadian who desires the unity and common patriotic goodwill of the nation can take comfort from the result of the Quebec election.

This is not the victory of a program or a party or a leader, but it is rather the triumph of a vast confusion of the public mind and the successful exploitation by irresponsible leaders of a dangerous fissure in the structure of Canadian unity.

The Godbout government had a good record in Quebec and had given good and what was, for Quebec, unusually progressive administration. But the election was not fought on the government record. It was fought on the bitter opposition of the Quebec people to conscription for the war.

The election, in a word, was fought on an almost incredible perversity and prejudice, and conscription was confused with a mischievous complex in which were inextricably mixed up the whole Quebec intransigeance about the war, hatred of the British, isolationism, a deep and lamentable suspicion of the "English," meaning all the citizens of Canada who speak the English language.

• • •

Stop Me If . . . . .

His bagpipe playing was the chief thing that mattered to him in life. One night, while strutting about the room, skirling for all he was worth, his wife attempted a mild protest.

"Jock," she said, "that's an awful noise you're making."

Jock sat down and took off his boots.

Sayings of the Week

"With the next half century Nova Scotia will become the undisputed premier province of the Dominion."—*Cyrus K. Eaton, prominent Nova Scotia-born United States financier.*

• • •

"Quebec is always willing to co-operate and I don't think the same can be said of some others. In spite of all provocations from anywhere, let us work together like good partners."—*Senator L. M. Gouin.*

• • •

"It may not be a step toward socialism, but I think we have taken enough steps toward socialism at this session and I don't feel like taking many more."—*Senator Rupert Davies in opposing the Industrial Bank bill.*

• • •

"Anyone who raises the question of race to prejudice any one of another race in this country is doing the greatest disservice that can be done to Canada's unity and to the Commonwealth."—*Prime Minister Mackenzie King.*

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$750 Millions for Warriors

Wide Program of Gratuities, Credits Provided

Designed, in the words of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, to give "abundant opportunity and security in body and mind" to those who have served "our country and the cause of freedom" in this war, a measure involving the expenditure of $750 millions in war gratuities and rehabilitation credits has been approved unanimously by the Dominion parliament. The estimate is based, said Mr. King, on the supposition that the period of service of those in the armed forces will extend to March 31, 1945. The act goes into effect Jan. 1, 1945.

War gratuities, composed of various grants, to be paid over a period of months at the rate of pay and allowances the serviceman is receiving at date of discharge, will amount to some $400 millions.

Re-establishment credits, through which the serviceman can obtain a credit for certain specific purposes, such as buying a home, setting himself up in business, buying furniture or paying his soldiers' insurance premiums, will amount to approximately $350 millions. This sum will be reduced, said Mr. King, by the amount of credits some veterans will take up "in benefits under the Veterans' Land Act or under various schemes of training."

Credit a Compensating Factor

Officials of the department explained to The Financial Post that the re-establishment credit was designed as a compensating factor for those men who will not come under certain specific benefits, such as the Veterans' Land Act and the vocational and university training schemes. It was felt that there was a degree of discrimination here, in that some of the men would be helped to take up land, and others given the advantages of vocational and university training, with those not desiring to avail themselves of these opportunities being left out in the cold, so to speak.

Men who do benefit under the land or educational schemes will get the full gratuities they are entitled to, but will not be given the re-establishment credit, it was explained, although in certain cases they will be allowed a portion of this credit.

For instance, in the case of a man taking a vocational course, if the money advanced to him to defray the costs of this course proves to be less than the money he would have received under the re-establishment credit, he will be entitled to the difference.

Similarly, a returned man who undertakes a university course, then finds for some reason or other that he is unable to continue with it, will be entitled to the difference between whatever has been expended on his university course and the amount of the re-establishment credit that his service entitles him to.

Only for Active Service

Provisions of the Gratuities Act, described by Mr. King as an "attempt to recognize a service upon which no price can ever be placed," apply only to honorably discharged general service personnel, or NRMA personnel who served in the Aleutians, or who subsequently signed up for general service, and to women members of the forces as well. In the case of NRMA personnel, however, gratuities will be paid only for that period of time in which they were "active."

Under war gratuities, here are the payments that will be made:

For every 30 days of service in the western hemisphere, excluding the Aleutian islands, $7.50.

For every 30 days of service overseas, or in the Aleutian islands, $15.

For each 6 months of service overseas, or in the Aleutian islands, 7 days' pay and allowances.

In addition to the war gratuity payments, as specified above, the discharged ex-serviceman will be entitled to a $100 clothing grant, upped from $65, and the present rehabilitation grant of one month's pay and allowances of his rank, paid to every man on his discharge.

Included in this rehabilitation grant is the subsistence allowance the serviceman is entitled to regardless of whether he is in receipt of it at time of discharge.

Re-establishment Credits

So far as re-establishment credits are concerned, the Act says that "subject to certain conditions, a re-establishment credit, to be available for specified rehabilitative purposes, equal to the total amount of the gratuity payable," may be advanced.

Here, as explained by Pensions Minister Mackenzie, are the various purposes for which these credits can be used:

Acquisition of a home under the National Housing Act, 1944.

Repair or modernization of a home if owned by the serviceman.

Purchase of furniture and household equipment for domestic use in an amount not to exceed two thirds of the cost.

Provision of working capital for the serviceman's profession or business.

Purchase of tools, instruments or equipment for the serviceman's trade, profession or business.

Purchase of a business in an amount not exceeding two thirds of the equity required for such purpose.

Payment of premiums under any insurance scheme established by the Government of Canada.

Purchase of special equipment required for educational or vocational training.

Any other purpose authorized by the governor in council.

Come Under Benefits Too

The benefits are payable to men who have already been discharged, numbered at about 150,000, as well as to dependents of enlisted men who have been killed or who have died, in accordance with their length of service, if they are in need of family allowances or are in receipt of assigned pay. The minister will decide whether the benefits are to be paid direct to the dependent or placed in trust with somebody else.

Gratuities or credits are not payable to those who have been retired or discharged "by reason of misconduct." The Act also provides that the benefits shall not be subject to "attachment, levy, seizure or assignment, or to taxation." Any one who attempts to collect a fee for helping a serviceman get his benefits will be liable to a $500 fine, or a year's sentence in jail, or both.

Explaining the method of payment under the scheme, Defence Minister Ralston said that the cash gratuity, or the basic gratuity, was payable in instalments. "The rehabilitation grant is payable immediately upon discharge," said the minister (along with this goes the $100 clothing grant), "and the first instalment of war services gratuity is payable one month after." The re-establishment credit, equal to the basic gratuity, was available in a lump sum, to be drawn on for any of the "specified purposes, in such sums and subject to such limitations as will be provided in the Act."

Cites Specific Case

Citing the case of a private soldier in the army who has one year's service in Canada and two overseas, Navy Minister Macdonald gave the following figures as to what he would receive in the way of benefits:

12 months' service in Canada, at $7.50 a month	$ 90
24 months' service overseas, at $15 a month ...	360
7 days' pay and allowances for each 6 months overseas	77
Clothing allowance	100
One month's rehabilitation grant	45
Rehabilitation credit, equal to gratuity	450
Total	$1,122

In other words, said Mr. Macdonald, after receiving his total gratuity of $450, spread over a period of time at his current rate of pay, "having obtained his pay and allowances for one month; having obtained his clothing allowance; having obtained his allowance of seven days' pay and allowances for every six months' overseas—having obtained all that money within the first few months, he can come back at any time within a certain number of years (estimated at 10), and get another $450" for any of the purposes laid down under the re-establishment credit clause of the Act.

The following table, given in the House, outlines the benefits single and married members of the forces, from the rank of private to major general, will receive:

	1 Yr. Can. 1 Yr. Ovs.	1 Yr. Can. 2 Yrs. Ovs.	1 Yr. Can. 3 Yrs. Ovs
Single			
Private	$723	$1,122	$1,420
Sergeant	754	1,162	1,570
Warrant O. ...	842	1,278	1,714
Lieutenant ...	883	1,337	1,791
Captain	949	1,424	1,899
Major	1,004	1,497	1,989
Lt.-Col.	1,103	1,627	2,151
Maj.-Gen. ...	1,543	2,207	2,871
Married—Two Children			
Private	816	1,244	1,671
Sergeant	846	1,284	1,722
Warrant O. ..	942	1,410	1,878
Lieutenant ...	991	1,478	1,966
Captain	1,064	1,575	2,086
Major	1,126	1,657	2,188
Lt.-Col.	1,233	1,797	2,362
Maj.-Gen.	1,673	2,377	3,082

On Overseas Service

It was explained during discussion of the measure that RCAF personnel, based on Canada, who flew in the course of their duties outside territorial waters of Canada, either in the Pacific or Atlantic, would be considered to be on overseas service. Sailors who served aboard naval ships outside territorial waters would also, for purposes of the act, be considered as on overseas service.

Provision is made in the Act to provide for those Canadians who have served in the forces of other United Nations. If they "are domiciled and resident in Canada" when they make application, they will be entitled to a gratuity and a credit equal to the amount coming to them if their service had been in the Canadian forces. It is stipulated, however, that any gratuity or credit a man may have received from another government shall be deducted from the amount he is entitled to receive from the Canadian Government.

Mr. King referred to the Gratuities Act as the "crowning feature of a comprehensive rehabilitation program" which had been foreshadowed in the speech from the throne. He summarized this program as follows:

a. Maintenance Allowances to veterans and their families in the form of:

1. Out of work benefits if employment is not immediately to be had, and unemployment insurance if employment is interrupted.
2. Temporary incapacitation grants.
3. "Awaiting returns" grants to farmers and fishermen.
4. Vocational training grants.
5. University training grants.
6. Postgraduate training grants.
7. Unemployment insurance benefits.

b. In addition, under the Veterans' Land Act, assistance is given for land settlement and fishing.

c. Employment assistance is afforded through:

1. Compulsory reinstatement in previous employment.
2. Preference in civil service competitions.
3. Veterans' welfare officers.

d. The provisions of the National Housing Act are of benefit to veterans as well as civilians.

'Him' Means 'Her' In Gratuities Bill

Women members of the forces are entitled to the gratuities and credits under the War Service Grants Act, official title of the measure awarding certain benefits to members of the services. That fact was made quite clear to William Bryce (CCF, Selkirk, Man.). Mr. Bryce pointed out that the bill mentioned in one instance, "the total amount payable to him." He thought it should read, "to him or her."

Said Hon. Grote Stirling: " 'Him' means 'her.' "

When Mr. Bryce insisted on the minister's assurance that women were included, Pensions Minister Mackenzie replied: "Yes, 'him' includes 'her' in this case."

DIRECTOR

K. S. Barnes, Montreal, elected a director of Brewing Corporation of America. Mr. Barnes is chairman of the executive of Canadian Breweries Ltd.

Business This Week

	July	June	May	Apr.	Year Ago
Financial Post Production Index	....	248.5	255.3	260.9	256.0
National Income. D.B.S. (c)	....	....	....	•2,845	•2,581
▪Dom. war expend. (millions $) .	281.0	298.1	52.9	303.4	261.7
▪Dom. total revenue (do.)	252.5	233.8	281.5	165.6	201.6
▪Dom. total expend. (do.)	503.2	383.5	139.5	389.5	327.4
Dept. store sales index no.	... .	....	160.0	174.0	138.7
Retail sales index no.	....	170.0	169.1	175.2	155.5
Wholesale sales index no.	....	190.3	195.2	173.0	174.5
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	....	+8.7	+11.0	+14.5
Divd. payment index♦	129.9	129.3	128.4	128.0	124.2
Bank deposits (1935-39=100)	....	208.1	183.4	187.5	193.4
Cash and cheque pay. index	....	... .	267.5	183.5	213.3
Bank debits (1935-40=100)	....	....	224.5	175.4	183.0
Money supply (c)	....	....	5,915	5,399	4,878
NEWSPAPER % OF CAPACITY—					
Production ratio	....	....	68.3	66.4	68.6
Shipment ratio	....	....	71.8	72.1	69.6
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons (D.B.S. index)	....	....	221.3	209.3	191.7
Cars (D.B.S. index)	....	....	159.6	146.1	142.5
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	119.0	119.0	119.2	119.1	118.5
EMPLOYMENT INDEX No. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	....	....	180.5	180.6
Manufacturing	....	....	....	225.5	224:3
Payrolls (June 1/44=100) (b)....	....	....	145.2	147.3	138.5
Payrolls (1937=100) (a)	....	223	210	204	225
RAILWAYS—	**1944**	**1943**	**1944** **Jan. 1 to date**	**1943**	**Change %**
▪Carloadings (week Aug. 5)	69,815	67,444	2,146,632	1,986,672	+10.8
▪C.P.R. gross (week Aug. 7) $	5,912,000	5,663,000	172,741,000	154,343,000	+12.0
C.N.R. gross rev. (June) $	37,389,000	39,260,000	213,579,000	210,484,000	+1.4
C.N.R. net rev. .... (June) $	8,435,000	9,368,000	40,983,000	44,935,000	—9.1
C.P.R. gross rev. .. (June) $	26,656,986	24,698,217	154,575,055	136,231,531	+13.4
C.P.R. net rev. .... (June) ..	4,538,457	4,421,437	22,680,415	21,203,162	+6.9
IRON AND STEEL—(June)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	161,899	147,889	949,523	867,789	+9.4
Steel production .... (tons)	240,750	239,501	1,512,583	1,499,153	+0.9
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded (July) $	32,228,100	16,166,900	184,965,800	118,293,700	+47.9
Building permits .. (June) $	14,274,590	8,075,997	63,105,198	35,275,617	+79.2
Cement prod., bbls. (Apr.)	393,923	459,575	1,044,824	1,468,809	—28.9
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (June)	1,870,349	1,855,461	12,177,355	12,159,615	+0.1
Cattle sales▴ ...... (June)	89,011	87,876	612,297	402,130	+30.1
Hog sales▴ .... (June)	610,127	542,301	5,165,721	2,697,624	+69.0
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch, cwts. .... (May)	1,183,499	1,182,427	2,962,769	2,916,102	+1.6
Landed value ...... (Apr.)	1,768,272	1,665,654	5,295,495	4,400,378	+20.3
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons ... (July)	244,406	262,323	1,724,845	1,705,993	+1.1
Exports, tons ...... (July)	249,979	284,216	1,626,700	1,645,208	+1.1
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons .. (May)	1,289,723	1,317,704	7,152,501	7,351,355	—5.5
▪Gold rec. (fine oz.) (June)	239,916	326,839	1,522,797	1,972,700	—12.2
Petroleum, prod ° brl. (May)	858,402	872,812	3,806,605	4,103,850	—7.3.
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT—(May)—					
Total monthly 1,000 kw.h.'s	3,325,525	3,362,679	20,529,165	19,674,222	+4.3
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
Imports .... (June)	152,478,000	146,762,000	864,529,000	839,684,000	+3.1
Exports .... (June)	343,158,000	249,232,000	1,746,268,000	1,277,763,000	+36.6
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Shoe prod., pr. ... (Apr.)	2,908,348	2,918,389	11,917,173	11,512,748	+3.4
Cotton consump., lb. (May)	14,656,680	14,223,466	74,198,737	78,810,778	—5.8
Cigarette cons. No † (June)	934,707	775,261	1,393,935	1,251,863	+11.3
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† ...... (June) $	5,219,352	4,349,609	29,927,014	25,467,386	+17.5
Bond sales† ... ... (May) $	73,784	1,438,201	1,676,497	3,273,529	+48.7
Life insurance sales (May) $	53,775,000	49,726,000	272,574,000	228,400,000	+19.3

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C. †000 omitted.
▴Total at yards and plants. ▪New items for week.
♦Supplied by Nesbitt Thomson & Co. (c) 000,000's omitted. ♦Gold excluded
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce (b) All industries.
•Cumulative 4 months. °Excluding Northwest Territories

Sutton-Horsley Co.'s 143,105 shares of common stock will be paid off at approximately $1.04¼ per share according to a letter issued by the company under date of July 24, 1944. In the opinion of the company's solicitors, the moneys to be distributed to the shareholders will not be subject to income tax. Share certificates, properly signed off to bearer, should be delivered or mailed by registered mail to the Eastern Trust Co., 330 Bay St., Toronto, Ont., from whom a copy of the circular letter to stockholders may be obtained.

Canadians Now Converted to Home Product

Merchants Benefit by Smokers' Discovery

Tobacconists have always been high among the ranks of merchants who act on the principle that the customer is always right and that there is no use in arguing about taste. So they kept large and varied stocks to suit the requirements of all their patrons.

The war, however, brought them merchandising difficulties. Wartime restrictions on imports made it impossible for them to supply the demands of their more exclusive customers who felt that they could not fully enjoy any pipe tobacco which was not imported.

However, reports show that many dealers have been able to satisfy their customers and keep their trade through the high quality which one Canadian manufacturer has attained in the production of Piccadilly "London" Mixture. Many veteran cultivated smokers have discovered that Piccadilly suits them even better than the brands which they were accustomed to smoke. They appreciate also the marked saving effected by its distinctly lower price.

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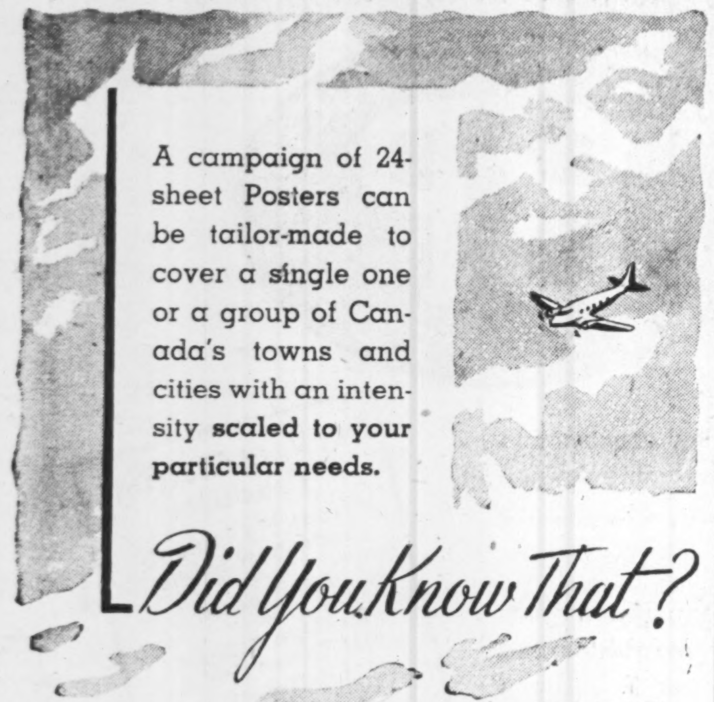

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IT'S NEARING V-HOUR—then What?

Nazi mobsters, backed by Prussian Junkers, tried to turn the clock back a thousand years—and almost succeeded. But time moves relentlessly on—the forces of evil have been turned back and Hitler's inevitable hour of doom must strike. Even now, it may be close to "twelve o'clock". Yet to speed V-Hour calls for the same intensive effort that achieved miracles in production during the war's darkest days. Six great Thompson plants continue to beat production schedules on vital parts for Planes, Tanks, Submarines, PT Boats, Torpedoes, Jeeps, Half-tracks, Tractors and Trucks.

Victory remains Industry's No. 1 job. But problems of the peace which challenge executives "in charge of the future" must still be met. New techniques, skills and methods, born at Thompson in the crucible of war, may help you solve some of tomorrow's problems today. Inquiries are invited concerning hardened and ground parts, forged shapes and permanent mould aluminum castings from any industry our facilities may be able to serve when victory is won.

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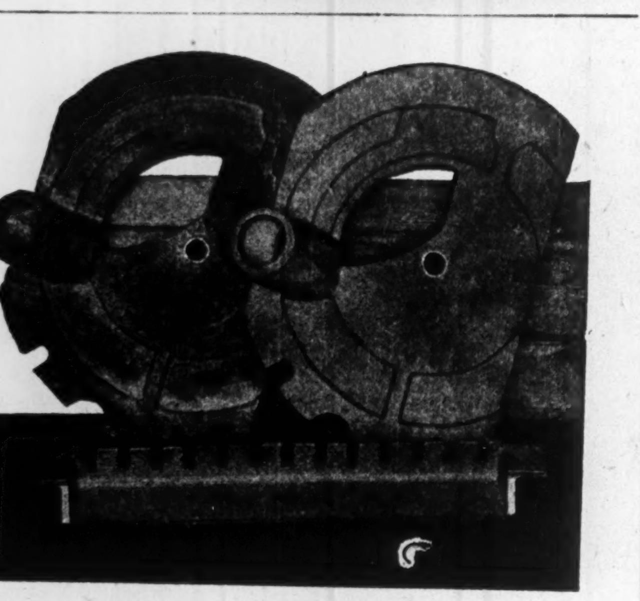

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We Have Been Asked

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INCOME TAX

Sells Farm Stock

Last year I sold my farm and retired, selling off my livestock subsequently. How are the proceeds from the sale of my livestock regarded for income tax purposes? I have been told they should all be regarded as return of capital and not taxable. But other people tell me part of this money is income and so subject to tax.

The latter opinion is the correct one, according to our information. The proceeds from the sale of your stock should be broken down into two sections. Money received from the sale of work horses, breeding horses, breeding cattle and hogs, milk cows, etc., would appear to be capital. Proceeds from the sale of animals which normally would be sold had you continued farming would be considered income and taxable. To avoid misunderstanding you should, however, consult with the income tax authorities in your district.

Compulsory Savings

My employer is no longer deducting the compulsory savings portion of my income tax from my salary each pay. Does this mean I am not liable for any more compulsory savings on my 1944 income?

You are liable for half the compulsory savings portion of your 1944 tax. Accordingly if deductions made from your salary in the first six months are not sufficient to clear off your compulsory savings liability, you should make up the deficiency when you make your income tax return next spring.

INVESTMENTS

Riverside, La Salle, Sandwich West

I would appreciate receiving information on the debentures of the towns of Riverside and La Salle and of the municipality of Sandwich West.

The town of Riverside, the town of LaSalle and the municipality of Sandwich West each instituted a temporary plan for the reorganization of its debt dated January 1, 1940, and expiring on January 1, 1945. Under each of these plans annual interest on the debenture debt was to be paid at the rate of 1% in the case of Riverside, ¾ of 1% in the case of LaSalle and ½ of 1% in the case of Sandwich West. Any surplus funds which these municipalities had available could be used by the municipalities to purchase their own bonds in the open market at a price not greater than par.

As a result of the use of surplus funds, there has been a substantial reduction in the debt of each of these municipalities which accounts for the considerably higher market prices for their debentures. Riverside debentures are currently quoted in Toronto at 51½ to 54½. LaSalle debentures at 48 to 52 and Sandwich West debentures at 43 bid with no offering.

Each of the above plans will come up for reconsideration by the Bondholders' Committee, the Municipality and the Department of Municipal Affairs sometime after January 1, 1945. A new plan of reorganization for each of these municipalities will be dependent on the individual municipality's ability to pay as ascertained by a review of its finances at that time.

Investment Policy

I have from $50,000 to $75,000 to invest and thought of diversified common and preferred stocks which, with reasonable safety would yield a fair rate of interest by way of dividends, and would be glad if you can give me any information that would assist me in my selection.

We regret to advise you that it is against our policy to recommend any specific stock for investment. However, we would be only too glad to give you whatever information we have available on any specific stock.

Speaking generally, you should recognize that your investment program should take into consideration your personal circumstances—that is, whether you are dependent on your investments for income—whether you are still active in business—whether you are near your retirement age—the amount of life insurance which you carry—etc. As a rule it is a good idea to have a certain proportion of your investments, say from 20% to 40%, depending on your personal circumstances, in high-grade bonds. For reasonable safety, a further 40% to 20% might be in good preferred stocks, so that you would have a total investment of about 60% of your funds in securities from which you would be reasonably sure of receiving a steady income. The balance of your funds then could be in good common stocks. Of course, the percentages mentioned above will vary with your personal circumstances.

In choosing what stocks to purchase, consideration should be given to the statistical record of earnings, dividends, and the balance sheet position and also to the factors of management, reputation, and the competitive conditions and prospects of the company and of the industry in which the company operates. Further the price and the price prospects of the securities selected will have a bearing on your decision.

Can. Starch

Would you kindly give me information regarding prospects for Canada Starch common?

Canada Starch Co. Ltd. manufactures corn starch, corn syrup and salad and cooking oils, and also produces glucose for confectionery use, and dextrine which is used as an adhesive and a sizing material. The company also produces various other products which are sold for industrial use. Chief by-product is a widely used cattle feed. Earnings last year amounted to $1.47 on the common, with dividend payment 50 cents a share. Except in 1938, earnings consistently for a number of years before and during the war have been well above current dividend rate. This company, because of the nature of its products, should have relatively little trouble in the change-over from a wartime to a peacetime economy. Working capital was nearly $2 millions at the end of 1943.

In Your Opinion

(Continued from page 3)

until after the postwar crystallization of opinion referred to above takes place.

• • •

Major H. G. L. Strange

Director, Agricultural Research Dept., Searle Grain Company, Winnipeg.

Prairie elections indicate a desire for considerable reform of political life. The Saskatchewan vote was mainly a protest against Federal policies. The Alberta vote shows that people ardently desire continuation of a system of free enterprise and oppose Socialism and state control.

In Quebec we are evidently reaping the whirlwind of the result of gusty political promises sown in the past to obtain Quebec votes. Less humbug and more plain talk and free speech about duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizens coupled with most sympathetic understanding of French Canadian people and their admirable culture is needed in Quebec and in all of Canada.

• • •

Victor Soucisse

Public relations consultant, Montreal.

The results of the three recent provincial elections indicate a distrust of national leadership in general, and a disgust of politics as played in the midst of war. In each province the electors turned to the leader who stood for full local autonomy and promised betterment of local conditions here and now.

The irony of this apparent preoccupation with sectional problems is that Canadians at home, and even more so those who are overseas on active service, are thinking "Canadian" as they never have before. Canada not only has the resources but in this war has done a job which entitles it to full nationhood.

Canadians could be made interested in world affairs and would assume their full share of responsibility as a nation, but certainly not while they realize themselves to be pawns in the hands of those in the position to use them.

The trend at the moment is definitely back to the corner store and the parish as a result of a lack of dynamic leadership and of a consistent national policy.

• • •

Professor Watson Thomson

Director of adult education, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

No Canadian can feel happy about the new political patchwork though probably it will seem most disturbing to those foolish enough to expect peace and plenty as soon as the shooting ends. The disintegration of status quo democracy has gone further than some of our ostrich politicians realized. There can be no going back. Unfortunately, however, the recent election results suggest a complete absence of any consensus about the way forward, with vicious currents in evidence. Such chaos will play directly into the hands of the Canadian Neo-Fascists unless there is a quick concentration of the forces of sanity and progress.

GLASS AD. CHIEF

Bruce Young, appointed to take charge of advertising and sales promotion for Pilkington Brothers of Canada Ltd., Toronto.

Inter. Hydro Units Expand

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Two subsidiaries of New England Power Association (controlled by International Hydro-Electric System) have been granted Federal licenses to operate, until 1970, the 41,560 horsepower Vernon hydro-electric project located on the Connecticut river between Hinsdale, N.H., and Vernon, Vt., with right to enlarge the development at some future time. The Connecticut River Power Co. owns and operates major part of the development, while New England Power Co. owns and operates a transmission line running from the New Hampshire-Massachusetts state line to Pratts Junction, Mass.

The Federal Power Commission, in granting the license, states that Congress has authorized construction by the War Department of a number of reservoirs in the Connecticut River Basin, which, it is anticipated, will increase the low month flow from 2,500 cu. ft. per second to a minimum of 5,900 cu. ft. per second, and studies indicate this may permit increase in installed capacity at the power plant to 60,000 kw. from 24,400 kw.

The Federal Power Commission's license stipulates that the license is to be effective from Jan. 1, 1938, to June 30, 1970, and that beginning Jan. 1, 1938, annual charges for the project are to be based on a capacity charge of one cent per horsepower on the authorized capacity (41,560 h.p.) plus 2½c. per 1,000 kw.h. of gross energy generated by the project.

Dom. Coal Production Again Lower in July

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Coal Co. announces that production at its mines in July totalled 243,611 tons compared with 298,207 tons in July, 1943.

Production for first seven months of this year totalled 2,120,649 tons against 2,230,057 tons in like period of last year.

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THE FINANCIAL POST

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King vs 'Provincial Rights'

Observers See Ontario Stand Giving Ottawa Big Issue

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA.—It is accepted here that the Government's decision to postpone a federal-provincial conference until after the election is a wise one.

It seems clear, that the decision was reached only with considerable reluctance.

Much work on the necessary fiscal and economic material which was needed for the conference has been done.

Without this important preliminary work by the "experts," it is evident that the conference would have stood little chance of success. Now Mr. King argues that hostility of certain provincial conferees, the imminence of a federal election and the approaching end of this Government's life, make the timing quite inappropriate.

The Financial Post did not find that any significance is attached here to Premier Drew's "constitutional" issue.

Unlike contributory old-age pensions, unemployment insurance or other social measures which require a "compulsory" contribution, family allowances is purely a voluntary payment by a government authority, it is pointed out, and officials are satisfied that as shown in the formal opinion of the Justice Department and tabled a few days ago in the House, governments, federal or provincial, are perfectly at liberty to make any such gift at any time.

Of course there is compulsion to pay the taxes to provide government with the wherewithal to make the payments. But, officials point out, there is no constitutional factor involved in determining the level of taxation, and no bar to a government lifting taxes to a level where it can voluntarily pay back that money to citizens.

So far as Ottawa's alleged misuse of "provincial" funds, authorities here point out that all provinces are being paid very handsomely by the Federal Government for every dollar of provincial tax revenue they are foregoing. The money with which to pay family allowances comes, it is argued, from tax collections which are vastly superior to and larger than any moneys which the provinces are foregoing as a result of war.

Observers here are very much interested in the political aspect of the situation and how it may figure in the forthcoming election campaign. Premier Drew complains about Ontario paying more than it will get out of the family allowance measure.

This is the reverse side of the argument that six or seven other Canadian provinces have been making against Ontario for years, namely, that corporations with head offices in Ontario and doing business in the rest of Canada provide Ontario special extra benefits.

Mr. Drew, it is felt here by some observers, has handed Mr. King a superb election issue, an issue of nationalism versus provincialism.

This means that the next election will find the Government seeking a clear mandate to obtain from the provinces economic rights which they now allegedly hold, and which are needed, in the federal view, to enable Canada to surmount the postwar transition period and ensure "full" employment.

Ottawa in the Saddle

Actually, Ottawa thinks it is in a relatively strong position to reach workable postwar agreements with individual provinces.

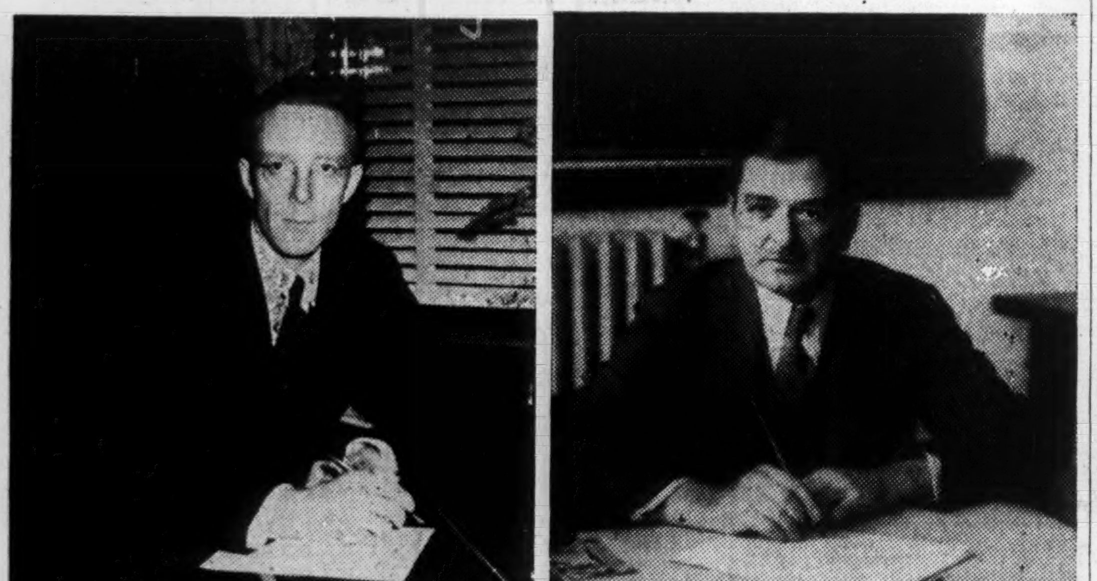
As a result of the war and the present federal-provincial fiscal agreement, Ottawa has been steadily strengthening its taxing authority, vis-a-vis the provinces. So much water has gone under this bridge in the past two or three years, that it is thought impossible to concede that the old position is likely ever again to emerge.

In short, Ottawa clearly now has the financial whiphand and will of necessity impose such substantial taxes (in fields where it has unquestionably the prior right) that it will be difficult, if not completely impossible, for provincial administrations to overtake the federal priority.

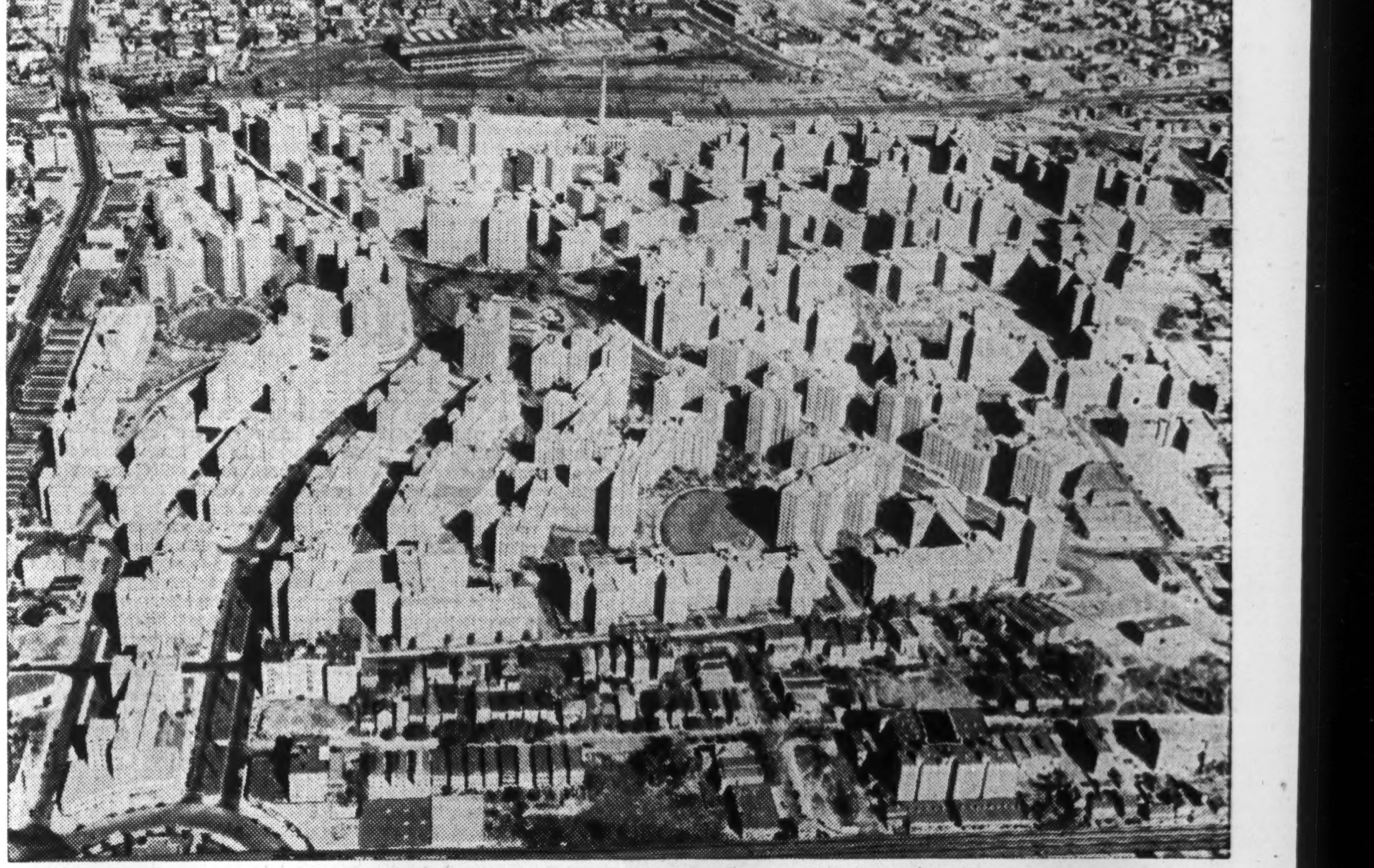
Thus if Ottawa is permanently imposing a postwar 25 or 30% federal income tax, any province which adds a further levy would be highly unpopular. Since the Federal Government has the underlying prerogative to impose this sort of tax, the individual provinces will, it is thought, be forced to accept a relatively minor role; may find themselves increasingly at the mercy of the federal power.

This is the argument which Ottawa will doubtless use to "buy" from individual provinces the various economic rights which now allegedly rest in provincial hands. Such rights as the control over wages, prices, trade and industry and the various other allied controls which have made it possible for Canada to wage such effective war on the economic front.

It was this sort of argument which would have taken place at the conference. Now Ottawa will seek a mandate from the people of Canada as a whole to go ahead with a full employment program for postwar and will convene the conference following, not prior to, the election.



Almost as significant as the victories of Ernest Manning, Premier of Alberta and Maurice Duplessis, Premier-elect of Quebec, were the oppositions over which they triumphed. The Quebec election has been hailed in some quarters as a crushing defeat for the Liberal Party, in others for the possibly more important overwhelming of the violently separatist Bloc Populaire. In Alberta, Mr. Manning defeated socialism in a province where it was expected to put up a very strong fight, incidentally proving himself a mature and able politician, contrary to the views of some opponents who until recently had regarded him as an inexperienced disciple of William Aberhart.



METROPOLITAN LIFE'S PARKCHESTER apartment development in New York may be the model for a smaller scale development in Canada under the new National Housing Act. While there are still many difficulties to clear up before Canadian insurance companies can enter the field, Parkchester's 6% return on its investment before depreciation is definitely attractive.

Insurance Attitude Mixed On NHA Housing Proposal

Reception of Canadian insurance companies for the new legislation permitting them for the first time to enter the business of owning and operating properties is very mixed.

Many have long watched with interest such operations by certain American companies in large U. S. cities. While some Canadian executives have long wished power to go into similar undertakings in Canada, others see serious new problems arising and indicate greatest trepidation about making use of the permission Ottawa has granted.

Under the present insurance act, insurance companies are prohibited from holding property for rent (other than property used for their own purposes). True, some "sick mortgage" properties occasionally come into their hands, but these must be disposed of promptly.

From the viewpoint of the insurance companies' investment departments the right to build and rent housing units whether houses, duplexes or apartments has some attractions. Under the NHA terms, they will be guaranteed a return of 2½% of the capital invested, for as long as 50 years.

This 2½% would be net income—after depreciation, and all operating costs and it would be a floor rate of return—the companies could earn considerably higher, the only string attached being that any return above 6% must be transferred to a special reserve fund.

Looks Attractive

In contrast with a 3% "safe money" rate on government bonds, and a 4.9% gross return on most new mortgages (from which insurance lenders must deduct ½ to ¾ of 1% for costs of supervision and collection) the returns from operating their own real estate look definitely attractive.

Of particular significance in the view of some companies is the fact that this may open up a major new outlet for investment funds, a problem of increasing gravity in recent years.

But while the proposal meets with almost unanimous approval from the investment point of view, insurance men tell The Financial Post that there are still several "bugs" to smooth out, some of which may prove difficult obstacles.

One of the most fundamental questions raised is that of town planning. Behind the move to bring the insurance companies into the rental housing field has been the desire to provide high quality mass housing on an economic basis. It's generally felt that whatever building the insurance companies do is going to be on a large scale. The 5% of their Canadian assets which they are allowed to invest in this way would (if fully invested) result in at least $100 millions of building.

Town Plans a "Bug"

Before putting that much of the policyholders' money into apartment houses, the insurance men will have to be assured that municipal planning and building safeguards will be adequate. Some claim that there is no town in Canada where planing—and enforcement of town plans—is of a high enough calibre to justify investments of the size contemplated.

Anthony Adamson, president of Town Planning Consultants Ltd., Toronto, has commented as follows:

"Mr. Ilsley seemed to be much impressed with the possibilities of allowing and encouraging insurance companies' money to develop housing projects, but he gave them no powers of assembling the land, as is usual with such legislation in the United States, so that it is unlikely that we shall see anything more than a few new apartment houses, owned this time by insurance companies, on existing city blocks which were designed for the siting of single family houses.

Act Vague Here?

"The recognition of the principles of community planning is commendable, but, due largely, perhaps, to our Federal type of Government and the lack of Dominion-Provincial consultations, the act is vague and will depend in practice, as so many have before it, on innumerable rulings, provisions for which are ample. Incidentally the "official comomunity plans," with which all housing finance by the Dominion Government must in future be "in accord," can, so far as I know, be counted on the fingers of one foot."

On the other hand, adequate town planning is an essential ingredient for implementing other aspects of the new NHA—in particular the 30-year amortization period for individual homes—and it's hoped that this will spur municipal authorities to bring in good plans with good enforcement provisions.

In any event, housing projects of the type envisaged will probably have to wait until after the war. officials of several companies definitely state that their participation will be on a postwar basis, partly because of today's shortage of materials, partly because of present inflated building costs.

Mortmain

Another difficulty that may prove short-lived is the restriction on the companies imposed by provincial legislation. In Ontario and Quebec the main hurdle is the law of mortmain which prevents corporations from holding land for long periods except under license or by statute. The law of mortmain is an old device to prevent real property passing in perpetuity into the hands of corporations. The long-dead lawmakers believed that a time limit on corporation property holdings was necessary (7 years in Ontario). They provided that this might be extended on license of the courts.

While NHA terms relieve the companies from restrictive Dominion legislation, they may be forced to take out special licenses or secure enabling legislation in some of the provinces. In any event, it is hardly likely that any province would allow local obstacles to remain in the path of the housing projects.

The feeling is strongly held in some quarters that the construction, and management of properties is a special kind of business, much better handled by specialists in the field; that the insurance companies will be much wiser to stick to their own field of loaning mortgage money whether in big or little blocks rather than trying to become property builders and operators.

Supplementary to this is the fear on the part of some insurance men that the role of landlord might not add to the popularity of the insurance companies. In introducing the NHA bill, Mr. Ilsley referred to the fact that the Government might have difficulties in owning and operating housing projects itself, due presumably to the political pressures that might come if tenants had to be dispossessed.

The insurance companies would be in a very similar position, some groups believe, and would find it impossible to function properly as landlords without some loss of public goodwill.

New Chance to Serve

While this argument undoubtedly carries some weight, other insurance men welcome the proposal for the exactly opposite reason, namely, that by providing one more public service, the insurance companies would further strengthen and add to the goodwill that has been so carefully built up.

Another question raised about the new permissive legislation is this: Canada has only two or three cities seemingly large enough to justify mass housing projects of the kind developed by U. S. insurance companies, projects of a vast size presenting important advantages in land use, construction and management economies.

For this reason, some executives doubt if there will be any advantage whatever in the new setup over the prevailing system whereby insurance companies provide mortgage money to individual property operators for what in Canadian cities are large apartments, blocks of duplexes, etc.

Even though the act permits small companies to band together in carrying out big housing projects, the consensus seems to be that the plan will principally be implemented by the larger companies. whose bigger investment would warrant the establishment of a specially designed supervisory department.

But while all groups in the insurance field recognize that many difficulties still have to be cleared up, and that when the technical and legal difficulties are removed there will be construction problems (particularly the present high building costs which prohibit large-scale construction at reasonable rentals), the majority are well pleased and the larger companies, though still noncommital, undoubtedly plan to enter the field.

Metro. Life Example

Undoubtedly a major factor in the reaction from Canadian insurance men has been the experience of the Metropolitan Life in its community housing projects. For example, Metropolitan's giant Parkchester development in the Bronx houses 42,000 New Yorkers in 12,273 apartment suites ranging from the two-room bachelor apartment to five-room family suites with three bedrooms. For these, Metropolitan collects rents ranging from $32 to $69 per month, for an average of $13 per room. Bulk of the apartments rent for from $40 to $60 a month. Rents include gas and electricity charges.

This project, whose cost has not yet been announced but which is assessed at $50 millions, returns the Metropolitan Life a net 6% on its investment before depreciation. Presumably, this would leave a net return, after depreciation of from 3½% to 4% on the investment.

While this looks low by Canadian standards, remember that the long-term rate on U. S. Government bonds is 2%, one third lower than the Canadian rate, and that other investment rates are lower by comparable proportions.

As an operating concern, it looks as though Parkchester has proved a complete success. But outside commentators point to a problem that may yet cause severe trouble.

Racial questions are always a bugbear to landlords. Parkchester got around the Jewish racial issue by ignoring it—renting impartially to Jew and Gentile. So far there is no evidence that this has caused any important troubles. But the Negro issue may prove a more important stumbling block. Like many other U. S. cities, New York has melted races together much more successfully than it has blended colors.

The racial issue, however, does not appear to deter Metropolitan. Already it has built similar projects near Washington, San Francisco and Los Angeles, has another 30,000-person plan under way for Manhattan.

THE WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Bomber Forces Boast 98% Safety In Return Engagements Over Reich

By LAWRENCE SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON.—Recent bombing raids have damaged and badly crippled the Nazi scientific experimental centre at Zinnowitz where the flying bomb was developed (Peenemunde is the manufacturing centre) according to an Air Force recapitulation published this week to announce the first scheduled flights over the new three-way shuttle raid route from England to Russia to Italy.

The report explains that bombing of German industrial centres, suspended for a time for D-Day preparation and support, now is resumed on an intensified scale. Bombing bases in England, Russia and Italy now co-ordinate their missions, with the result that during one week of July English and Italian bases sent out combined fleets of 1,700 bombers to German targets on three different days.

Bomber losses now are reduced to two per cent, against an average of four per cent last winter and early spring.

Some excerpts from the official resume of operations since June 6:

In the week of July 16-22, more than 8,000 bomber sorties and 5,000 fighter sorties were flown against a wide variety of Nazi targets.

The Eighth Air Force scale of attack from England is now considerably larger than it was during the late winter and early spring months when the attacking forces usually totalled between 800 and 1,000 planes. Recently 1,200 bomber assaults have been common for the Eighth Air Force. The Fifteenth Air Force's scale of attack from Italy has also increased materially.

Fighter Escorts Reduced

Fighter escort for the Eighth bombers, however, has come down somewhat, the usual escort today being about 700 to 800 aircraft. In February and March, more than 1,000 fighters were usually in the escort. This reduction has been made possible by the cutting down of the Luftwaffe by Allied air power, and the achievement of air supremacy.

In the offensive into the heart of the Reich, 292,402 American airmen in bombers or fighters have invaded Germany since D-Day (this figure totals the number of fighter pilots and ten-man bomber crews on all missions against Germany during this period).

Sorties against targets in Germany and the occupied or dominated countries of Central Europe and the Balkans in this period totalled 27,330. Support sorties totalled 19,102.

During this period, June 6 to July 30, inclusive, 61,872 tons of bombs were dropped on strategic targets in the following countries—Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania.

During the same period, 601 of our bombers and 196 of our fighters were lost, while 1,391 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air.

Oil is the top priority target now for strategic bombing and nearly 60 synthetic and natural oil plants have been so severely hit that total Axis oil supplies have been reduced greatly. Sustained attacks on oil centres prevent repairs.

Successful attacks were made on oil refineries by the Eighth Air Force on June 14, 18, 20, 21 and 29 and on July 7, 20, 28, and 29.

The attack of June 20 against 12 natural oil refineries in the Hamburg area was "one of the most effective blows of the war, resulting in great destruction by fire and blast."

The July 28 and 29 highly successful attacks were made against the big synthetic Leuna plants at Merseburg, which was still producing to some extent despite previous damage.

Since D-Day, 11,700 bomber sorties have been flown against oil targets.

"Rewrecking" Visits Common

Aircraft assembly and components factories were still high on the list of targets as "rewrecking" visits were paid to many plants damaged weeks or months before. This was in accordance with the objective of keeping German production of aircraft replacements well below combat losses. Among the previously damaged factories which were again severely bombed were those at Gotha, Leipzig-Mockau, Leipzig-Heiterblick, Regensburg, Augsburg, Dessau, and Friedrichshaven.

Other war industries took heavy blows, among them the ball bearings factories at Schweinfurt, the tank and ordnance depots at Konigsburg and Milberthoven, aircraft engine factories at Leipzig, and the chemical factory at Hollriegelskreuth (suburb of Munich).

An important attack was made on the research and experimental centres at Peenemunde and Zinnowitz, where the flying bomb and supposed rocket have been developed. Plants producing hydrogen and oxygen, used as fuel in launching flying bombs, were severely damaged. One of the objectives of this attack was to hinder further development of so-called "secret weapons."

$100 Billion Surplus

The Senate Committee on Small Business Operations, which has been investigating wartime economic policies for their impact on one-man enterprises, has published our first official inventory of postwar surpluses of war goods, equipment and real estate. The calculation anticipates the end of the war in Europe before the end of 1944, with the cleanup in the Pacific to come some time in 1945. On that basis, the U. S. Government will be the holder of surplus war goods to the extent of $103 billions, divided into these general categories:

	(Millions)
Land & housing	$ 23,784
Industrial plants	16,554
Aircraft & parts	26,000
Ships & tankers	10,000
Army vehicles & parts	9,500
Civilian goods	7,450
Raw materials	4,588
Materials in process	3,700
Miscellaneous supplies	2,252
Total	$103,828

The magnitude of this problem may be judged by the fact that after the last war the total volume of surplus disposal over a period of almost four years was only $6 billions. That problem was handled through a special surplus property administrator.

As yet there has been no machinery established for the disposition of surplus property. Pending action by Congress, each procurement agency is in charge of its own surplus, and is authorized, within limits, to dispose of material not needed for its own purposes.

There has also been established by presidential executive order a Surplus Property Administrator under the Department of Commerce, but this agency has been operating since last April only on the task of classifying materials available and fixing proposed disposal procedures. Anything done by this agency may be changed by the disposal laws set down by Congress in the forthcoming legislation.

Desires Conservation Program For West Coast Fisheries

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Pointing out that the fishing industry of British Columbia gives livelihood to the families of at least 19,000 fishermen and employees directly engaged in the organized industry, and that a very important additional army of workers in other occupations in British Columbia is also dependent upon the volume of the annual fish crop, H. R. MacMillan, president of B. C. Packers, Ltd., in that company's annual report to stockholders urges that greater government attention and encouragement should be given to the B. C. fishing industry.

Mr. MacMillan suggests that special training courses should be established at the University of British Columbia or similar institution to provide trained workers in the Dominion Fisheries Department. Also, he urges that, in view of the fact that none of the 20 ministers of fisheries since Confederation has come from nearer than 3,000 miles from British Columbia, attention be given to appointment of a minister of fisheries who knows the problems of the B. C. coast fishermen. Over 50% of the fisheries wealth of Canada, it is noted, is produced by the Pacific region.

Further discussing the importance of more attention to the B. C. fishery industry, on which 75,000 to 100,000 persons in British Columbia largely depend for a livelihood, Mr. MacMillan states.

"Mineral resources do not reproduce. Large expenditures are required to reproduce the forest and protect it until old enough to cut. British Columbia in its salmon has an annual crop of potentially greater value, which not only can be maintained but greatly increased in volume by relatively small expenditures. This will not be accomplished until protective measures are greatly strengthened.

Present Fish Run

Commenting on the present year's fish run, Mr. MacMillan says:

"To date (August 4) the pilchard catch has been extremely disappointing. The total provincial catch is approximately 1,300 tons compared with 20,000 in 1943, 9,000 in 1942, 15,000 in 1941, 10,000 in 1940 at approximately corresponding dates. Although our boats have searched the fishing grounds continuously little evidence of fish has been sighted. These fish do not come into our waters to spawn but to feed and therefore their movements are more irregular.

"The provincial canned salmon pack as at July 29th totalled 218,000 cases compared with 211,000 cases in 1943, 302,000 cases in 1942, 306,000 cases in 1941, 306,000 cases in 1940, at corresponding week-ends.

"It is too early to comment on the prospects for our herring catch as the run does not begin until October."

(Analysis of the B. C. Packers financial statement for the past fiscal year will be found in another column.)

Steep Rock Iron Production Planned for Monday, Aug. 21

Just back from the property, Major-General D. M. Hogarth, president of Steep Rock Iron Mines, reports that production is expected to commence next Monday, Aug. 21. After that a tuning up period of 10 days or so is anticipated before production reaches the anticipated level.

Production will thus be achieved within a few weeks of the originally scheduled date, Aug. 1—quite a feat in view of the immensity of the project and the special difficulties arising out of the war in reaching production. Chances are regarded as bright for meeting and possibly exceeding this year's scheduled output of 500,000 tons.

Ore shipments are expected to begin as soon as enough ore has been stock piled to assure a steady output of about a trainload a day.

Shipments are to be made by rail to the nearest U. S. dock at the head of the lakes until loading terminal facilities are ready at the head of the lakes. It is not anticipated now that these loading facilities will be ready before the opening of navigation next year. However, under the company's agreement with the CNR, cost of shipping ore will be no greater in the period before the terminal facilities are ready than after.

At Port Arthur, a three-track overhead railway line is being built across the railway yards to the high level shipping docks. Port Arthur will be Canada's first iron-ore shipping port; it is being equipped at a cost of $2.5 millions.

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Manitoba Assured Of Big Crop Yield

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Reports from early cut fields in Manitoba confirm earlier promises of heavy yields in this province. In both Saskatchewan and Alberta there are large areas of heavy stands, but there are also sufficiently large areas of poor to fair crops to bring provincial average yields well below those prevailing in Manitoba. Harvest in the last mentioned province would be further advanced had it not been delayed in almost all sections by repeated rains. Loss of time on that account is increasing the demand for extra labor. The more unfavorable the weather, and consequently, the greater the loss of time by men actually on the land, the more urgent will become the demand for supplementary labor.

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New Crop Starts Rolling; Elevators to Fill Fast

Grain Circles Fear Transport Controller May Reduce Railway Cars in Answer to Congestion at Lakehead Following Labor Troubles

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Some new crop grain has commenced to flow into western country elevators, although it will not be until the end of this month that such deliveries get heavy. Deliveries are still being made of old crop grain, as farmers clear their granaries to prepare for the threshing season. At the moment there is a good deal of empty space in country elevators, but it is evident that before long congestion there will prevent deliveries being made as fast as farmers would wish. By that time it will be possible to identify the bottleneck in the grain transportation situation. At the moment that is a subject of conflicting opinion.

At lakehead terminal elevators the receipt of wheat and its shipment down the lakes have held in close balance for some time. A more rapid flow through terminal elevators could be desired, but for the moment would seem impracticable for two entirely different reasons.

More lake vessels could be put into grain transportation, for some boats previously assigned to that trade have been taken out and put into other business. But, if there were more boats loading, it would be difficult, on the one hand to supply them with cargoes and, secondly, to find room for unloading cargoes in the east.

Atlantic Ships Scarce

There is a difficult situation in the transfer elevators at Buffalo, filled as they are with grain awaiting forwarding, so that more than once boats have had to be held for days under demurrage awaiting an opportunity to discharge cargoes. Elevators east of there in the United States are filled, both with Canadian wheat awaiting movement overseas and with American grain awaiting local disposition. A similar situation is developing in eastern Canadian elevators. There is no use putting wheat into eastern seaboard positions more rapidly than it is required for export. The rate of such demand is dependent primarily, not upon the overseas need for it, but rather on the rate at which transatlantic shipping can be provided, and the allocation of ocean shipping space is subject to military considerations.

The greatest overseas need is probably for flour rather than for wheat, as it will take some time before facilities for handling wheat in bulk and milling it are restored to normal in various countries. But Canadian mills are already running to capacity to supply that need, and the current flow of grain to eastern mills is adequate.

At lakehead terminal elevators labor difficulties have slowed down the rate of unloading railway cars, and there is an accumulation of some thousands of cars in yards at Port Arthur and Fort William. The return of such cars to the west for new loads is slowed up, which means a delay in railway shipments from country elevators.

That has led to fears in grain circles that the Transport Controller may decide that the number of railway cars in grain service will have to be reduced to the number that can be kept in constant efficient use. It will be disappointing if, when labor troubles are cleared up—and there is some hope—it is then found that not enough cars are available to take advantage of the increased labor efficiency which is hoped for. When, some time ago, the union of terminal elevator laborers succeeded in getting the eight hour day established, it was generally assumed that this was designed primarily to secure more money by changing the basis of calculation of wage rates. It was expected that, as in the past, employees there would be glad to work longer hours, in anticipation of the lay-off season when navigation is closed. But the usual incentives to such efforts have not been effective. In part this was blamed on the income tax situation, since a considerable part of overtime earnings would go in taxes. The difficulty in that respect may have been alleviated but it has not disappeared as a result of the recent abolition of the compulsory savings element in the income tax. Perhaps more important is the fact that waterfront labor does not fear a period of idleness when navigation closes, but counts on a continuing demand for men in the woods, in the mills or in the factories.

It will be important to bring about an improvement in the situation as soon as possible. Grain arrivals at the lakehead should be sufficient, not only to supply the current demand for cargoes, but to build up reserve stocks against the heavy vessel loadings expected toward the close of navigation. It is usual for many vessels, after freezing weather brings an end to the movement of ore, to be transferred to the grain traffic, while many boats take on cargoes of grain to be carried afloat during the winter, and to be unloaded in lower lake ports in the spring.

PULP AND PAPER THIS WEEK

More War Pulp Needed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Increase in military requirements for wood pulp to the highest level so far in the war, with probability of further increase in demand for such purposes in the months immediately ahead, are continuing to keep the prospect for paper supply for nonwar uses uncertain.

According to a statement by Harold Boeschenstein, acting director of the Forest Products Bureau of the U. S. War Production Board, the U. S. Army and Navy in the third quarter of this year will require more than twice as much pulp for making explosives and ammunition as in the first three months of 1944, and present estimates are that fourth quarter demands will continue upward. In addition, there is increasing need for wood-pulp for making high-tenacity rayon for tires, also for overseas packaging—both classed as military needs.

No Reserves Available

As a result of these developments, plus the near-depletion of pulpwood and pulp stocks for the 1942-43 year, the pulp and paper industry on this continent, says Mr. Boeschenstein, is on a "hand-to-mouth" basis. Higher pulpwood production, and increased waste paper collections, this year, have not been enough to offset soaring demands.

Mills are now receiving pulpwood, it is stated, at a rate approximately equal to current level of requirements. If anything should happen to affect this flow of pulpwood, measures curtailing paper use probably would have to be made more drastic.

Newsprint Output Holds

Canada's newsprint production record, according to latest figures issued by the Newsprint Association of Canada, continues favorable. Canadian output in July totalled 244,406 tons, or 68.7% of capacity. Output for the first seven months of this year totalled 1,724,845 tons, increase of 18,852 tons, or 1 1/10%, over the corresponding 1943 period.

July output, however, was below shipments for that month, which stood at 249,979, and mill stocks were depleted to a corresponding amount. Total North American production last month was 354,958 tons and shipments 380,778 tons. Stocks of newsprint paper at Canadian mills at the end of July totalled 70,455 tons, 7,303 tons at U. S. mills and 39,377 tons at Newfoundland mills, to make a combined total of 117,335 tons, which compared with mill stocks month before of 130,956 tons.

But Use Declines

Under the government restrictions, curtailing newsprint use for civilian purposes in order to permit increased diversion of pulp and pulp products to military needs, newsprint consumption by daily newspapers reporting to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association continued in July well below last year. Last month's consumption by reporting U. S. dailies totalled 174,866 tons against 212,260 tons in like 1943 month and 215,012 tons in July, 1941. Decline from July of last year was 17.6%, from July of 1941 at 18.7%. The year 1941 is the base for calculating allowable use by newspapers.

Total estimated newsprint consumption in the U. S. for July of this year was 233,155 tons, this total including all kinds of uses of newsprint paper. For the first seven months of 1944, it was estimated to be 1,791,188 tons.

Newspapers reporting to the publishers, association used 1,343,391 tons of newsprint in the first seven months of this year, a decline of 16.3% from corresponding 1943 period, and a decline of 20.1% from the base year 1941.

Stocks of newsprint paper on hand with newspapers reporting to the ANPA was 66 days' supply at end of July, 1944, an increase of 12 days' supply from month before.

Delivery Quotas Clarified

Clarifying the regulations governing deliveries of newsprint paper in the United States, the War Production Board has announced that quotas for the balance of this year will be computed on a monthly basis; that publishers during each of the final five months may order from the mills one fifth of the total consumption quota for these five months. This order is to clarify delivery quota regulations, and is apart from consumption quotas which are fixed by special order.

Wood-cutting Stopped

The pulpwood supply problem in Canada is being affected by a request by National Selective Service for discontinuance of wood-cutting operations during the months of July, August and September, and by action in cancelling permits of pulp and paper company canvassers who have been recruiting woods labor. This order was aimed to increase the number of workers available for agriculture and railway maintenance during the summer months.

The order does not apply to men engaged in stream-driving, towing, booming, saw-milling, pulp and paper manufacturing, "or necessary woods or stream improvement work."

The order says that, after the fall harvests, the pulp and paper industry can count upon the full cooperation of National Selective Service and provincial officials in encouraging farmers and others to work in the woods.

Farm Income To Be Uneven

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Distribution of farm income in western Canada is going to be more uneven this year than during the two seasons just past. Over large areas many farmers with heavy crops, considering the high prices now prevailing for grain, are doing decidedly well, with much larger incomes than for many years past. Many of these will be able to complete the process, already well begun, of getting out of debt. Others will be putting their surplus into cash savings or into bonds only because the machinery and other articles or equiment they would like to buy is not available at the present time.

Firms in other parts of Canada, doing business in the west, will, however, be disappointed if they do not realize that not all parts of the country have been equally fortunate, and that in many sections this year's operations will not add either to debt paying or to spending capacity.

Unbiased Opinion on
Bonds, Industrials, Oils, Mines

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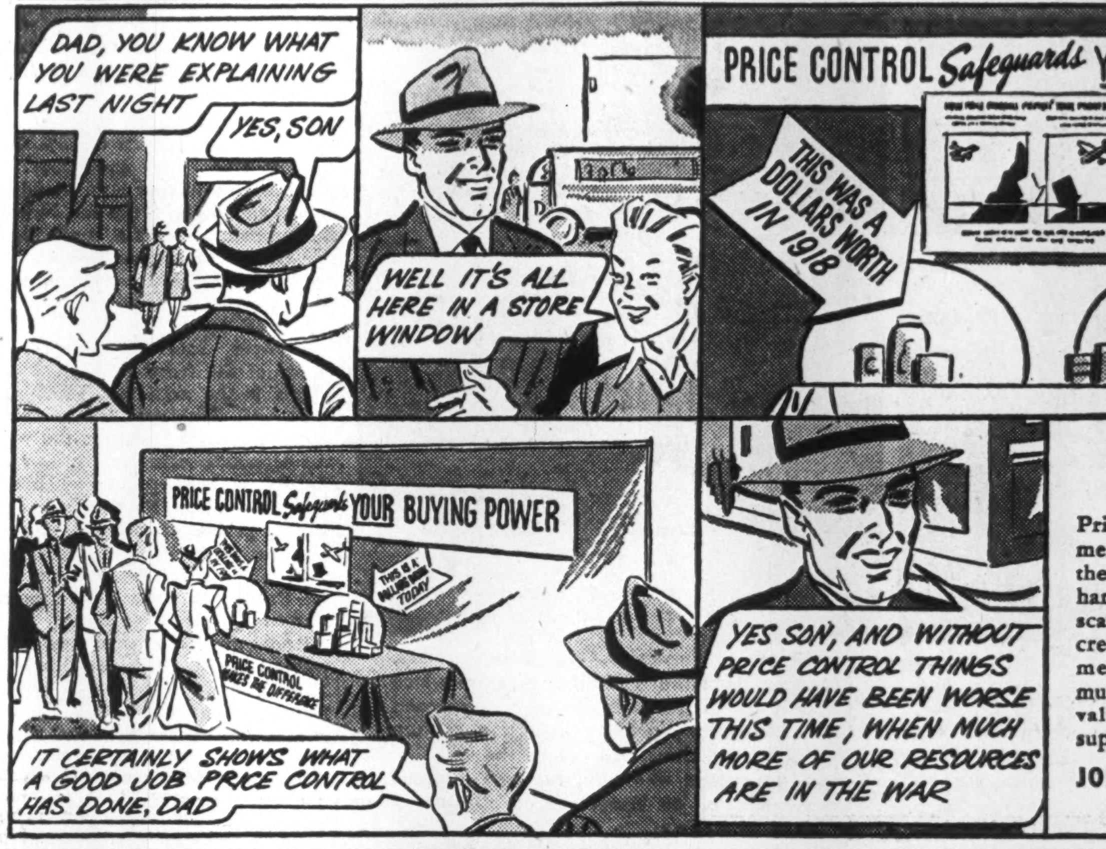
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? *By Ti-Jos* **No. 50**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YES, SON
WELL IT'S ALL HERE IN A STORE WINDOW
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THIS WAS A DOLLARS WORTH IN 1918
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PRICE CONTROL Safeguards YOUR BUYING POWER
PRICE CONTROL MAKES THE DIFFERENCE
IT CERTAINLY SHOWS WHAT A GOOD JOB PRICE CONTROL HAS DONE, DAD
YES SON, AND WITHOUT PRICE CONTROL THINGS WOULD HAVE BEEN WORSE THIS TIME, WHEN MUCH MORE OF OUR RESOURCES ARE IN THE WAR

HATS OFF TO RETAILERS

Price Control and rationing mean a lot of extra work to the retail merchant; already harassed by lack of help and scarce supplies. All the more credit then to those patriotic merchants in many communities, who have donated valuable window space to support the Price Ceiling.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
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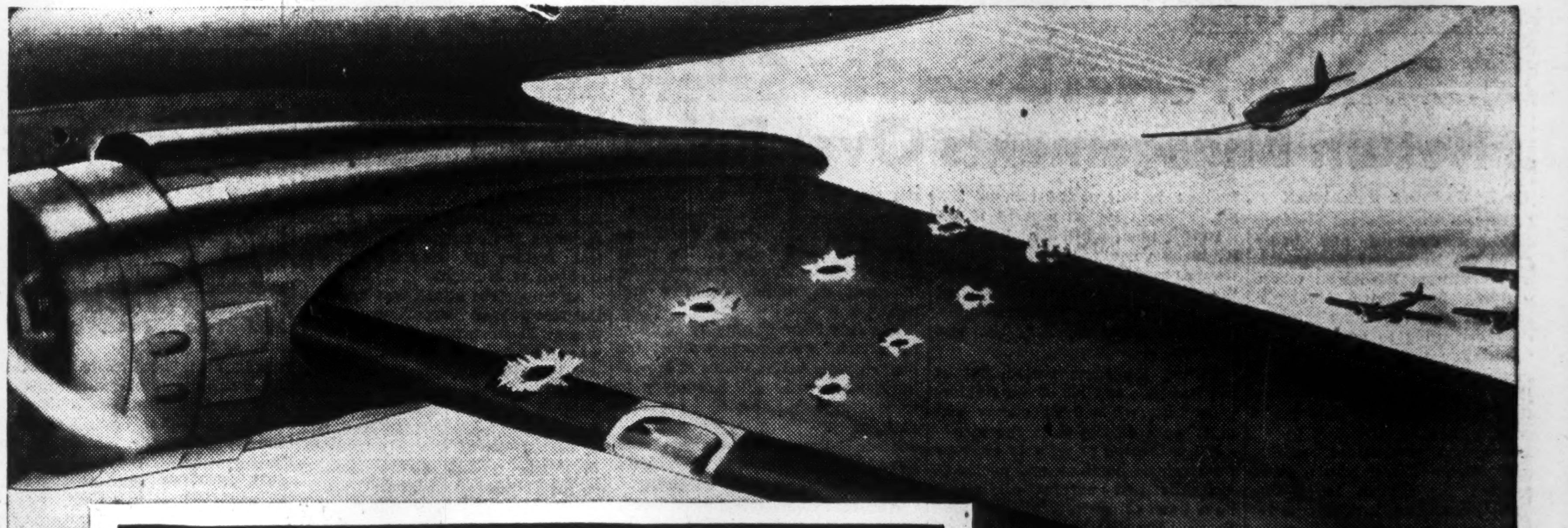

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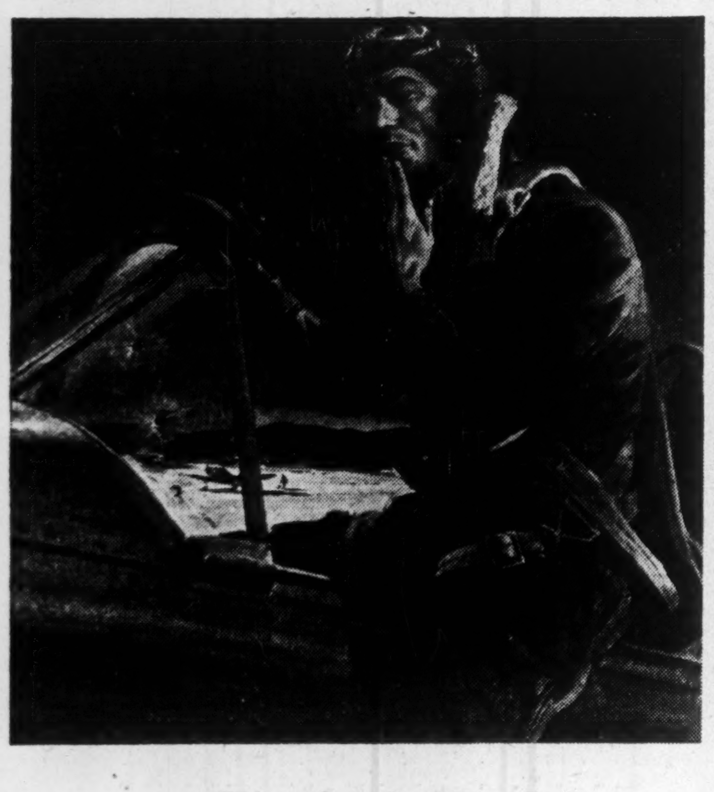

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He's about as sentimental . . . this fighter pilot . . . as a steel knife!

He reverently kissed his bullet-raked fighter plane when he landed her before dawn today. It was a kiss in the dark, but he wasn't hiding anything. Plenty of guys saw and heard it. They didn't smile!

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Financial Responsibility Laws Tightening Urged

Automobile Accident Statistics in Ontario Seen as Reason For Revising Safety and Indemnity Legislation

Feeling that a revision of safety and financial responsibility laws affecting motorists is desirable has been materially strengthened by statistics of motor vehicle accidents recently made public by Ontario Minister of Highways George H. Doucett.

These showed that in 1943, despite wartime restrictions on automobile traffic, there were, in Ontario alone, 11,025 accidents in which 549 persons were killed and 8,628 injured. When it is realized that many motorists have no financial resources of their own and that less than half the motor vehicles registered in the province are insured, the seriousness of the problem of indemnifying innocent victims of motor vehicle accidents becomes apparent.

The figures while lower than in 1942 are stated by Mr. Doucett to show a higher death rate in relation to miles travelled.

Over the last 25 years various suggestions have been made for meeting the situation. In some quarters it has been proposed that insurance should be made compulsory for all people owning or driving a motor car. In most provinces, however, legislatures have preferred financial responsibility laws.

Common feature of these is that any automobile owner or driver involved in an accident must satisfy any legal claim against him before having his license renewed.

Some people object to this because they claim it allows a person to have one accident for which he may not be financially responsible and the injured person may never be indemnified. They claim existing laws should be strengthened to provide protection for the public in the first, as well as subsequent accidents.

While the situation is understood to have received considerable attention in all provinces, in recent months, most definite progress appears to have been made in British Columbia and Manitoba.

In the former an assigned risk plan for enabling motorists who have difficulty in getting insurance to obtain coverage has been adopted. In Manitoba, draft legislation to provide fuller protection for the public generally in automobile accidents including the assigned risk plan is now being studied.

Manitoba's legislation, it is understood, is based largely on a report made to the Manitoba Legislature some time ago in which the idea of compulsory automobile insurance for all motorists was scrapped in favor of extension of financial and safety responsibility laws along the lines of the New York State legislation.

In some quarters in Ontario, sentiment seems to be favoring action along that suggested in Manitoba.

Features of the Manitoba plan are:

Establishment of a safety-responsibility law similar to that in New York with modifications to meet different conditions in different jurisdictions. Under this plan the registrar of the motor vehicles branch would, subject to appeal to a county court, be authorized to refuse a license or revoke the license of any motorist until he furnishes and maintains proof of financial responsibility.

Such suspension is to be made mandatory when:

A motorist is involved in an accident causing personal injury or property damage exceeding $25 until he gives proof of financial responsibility;

When a person for 30 days has failed to satisfy a final judgment against him for damages exceeding $25.

Where, however, a motorist has been involved in an accident and one year has passed without him paying anything for damages resulting from the accident and no suit has been brought against him, or if a suit against him has been decided in his favor, the motorist is no longer required to maintain proof of his financial responsibility.

Unsatisfied Judgments

An "unsatisfied judgment fund" to pay judgments against motorists who have no assets of their own and no insurance to meet the liability. This fund would be raised by collecting $1 from the owner of every licensed vehicle.

Substandard Risks

An assigned risk plan to provide insurance for motorists who because they are considered poor insurance risks have difficulty getting coverage from any company. Under this plan undesirable risks would be submitted to a committee of voluntary insurers who would select a manager. He would then assign the undesirable risks to the companies party to the plan. In such cases higher than normal premiums would be charged but it provides a means of insurance for substandard risks; provides for the payment of a higher premium by those causing most of the losses; avoids too much government interference; provides for equitable distribution among the companies of substandard risks.

Other suggestions provide for the better reporting of highway accidents, the issuance of insurance coverage cards to all drivers of automobiles which will be accepted as evidence of financial responsibility if an accident occurs, and the procedure to be followed in impounding automobiles involved in an accident when the owner fails to supply proof of responsibility.

Some of the points suggested in Manitoba are similar to provisions in the Ontario law but some differences are noted. For example, the Manitoba plan "requires" the suspension of the license of a motorist involved in an accident involving personal injury or property damage exceeding $25, where the Ontario law "permits" the highway minister to require proof of financial responsibility and to suspend permits and licenses where a motorist is in any way responsible for an accident involving bodily injury or property damage up to $100.

It is expected legislation will be introduced in a number of provinces at the next legislative sessions. Before that, however, the Association of Provincial Superintendents will meet (the week of Oct. 22) and it is expected the whole matter affecting legislation in all provinces will then come up for discussion.

As automobile restrictions are likely to be eased once the war is over some increase in accidents is expected then. Accordingly it is felt action should be taken before that time.

"Let's Start a Bank"

A Series on How the Chartered Banks Are Organized and How They Operate

ARTICLE IV

"Look here," said Tom the next time he met Harry and Dick to discuss starting a bank, "the other day you both said attracting deposits to his bank is an important part of the branch manager's work. Just why is it so important and how does the manager go about getting them?"

"Well," replied Harry, "it will take quite a while to answer that question and I can't tell you all about it tonight. But deposits are important because it is mainly from them that a bank gets its funds to loan and invest and as it is out of loans and investments that a bank makes most of its money, it must have deposits if it is going to show a profit."

"Hold on there," said Dick. "What about its paid-up capital—can't it use that?"

"Sure it can but it wouldn't get very far if that were the only money it had to lend. It's like this," explained Harry. "Suppose the bank we are thinking of starting had a capital of $1 million. Under the revised bank act the highest rate of interest we can charge will be 6% per annum, but many of our loans will be for less than that. If we invest in Government bonds we won't get more than 3%, less than 1% on short term issues. Our $1 million, even if it was all working, would give us a return of say $45,000 or less out of which to pay salaries, rent, heat, build up a reserve for bad debts and pay something to shareholders. It wouldn't be enough. No, you must have deposits to lend or invest, if you are going to run a bank profitably."

Sources of Deposits

"There are several sources of deposits as I'll explain later," he continued, "but deposits of cash are the basis of the banking business. These are called primary deposits and are possible because some people in the community have accumulated or saved funds for which they have no immediate need. These people deposit their funds in cash or its equivalent in a bank because: 1, they want it to be safe; 2, they want the interest the bank is willing to pay. Usually representing savings, these funds are not likely to be wanted for some time. Thus they are often called savings or notice deposits because the bank does not have to pay them back without a certain number of days' notice, usually 15. In actual practice the banks don't require this notice but will pay the depositor on demand."

"I understand that," Tom broke in, "but even a savings depositor may want to draw out his money sometime, so how can the bank lend the money he deposits?"

Reserves Required

"Of course savings depositors want to withdraw their money quite often," Harry agreed, "but experience over many years has shown that when a bank has a number of depositors, the bulk of the deposits remains fairly stable. Thus the bank can feel it is reasonably safe to lend out the larger part of the funds derived from the deposits for a limited period of time. The Bank Act requires it to keep a cash reserve of at least 5% against its deposits. As a matter of fact the Canadian banks work on a 10% reserve because they feel safer to do so."

"What other sources of deposits are there?" queried Tom.

"Well, there are deposits set up when a bank makes a loan. Thus, suppose a man comes into our bank and wants to borrow $1,000. If the bank officials are satisfied the loan is safe, and will be repaid, the bank does not usually pay over $1,000 in cash to the borrower but set up a deposit in our bank in favor of the man against which he can draw cheques. This deposit is made out of the bank's own resources. Unlike a primary deposit it does not bring any new money into the bank but the bank must supply the necessary cash reserves against it out of its own funds. Yet the bank must be ready to pay all cheques drawn against it. A deposit of this kind is called a secondary or derivative deposit. It is only made possible because the bank originally received cash from primary depositors which it can use as a reserve. These secondary deposits are liable to be totally withdrawn by cheques which may be deposited in other banks. Hence our bank making the loan and setting up such a deposit must be ready to pay it out on demand. It is usually only built up again when the borrower is getting ready to pay it off.

"Of course, you understand, you cannot consider only one deposit or one loan. You have to expect the bank to have a number of primary deposits, of secondary deposits and loans. Also, our bank is not the only one, but all transactions have to be considered in relation to the other banks in the whole system. There is a constant movement of cash in and out of the bank, but it is the job of the bank officials to see that reserves are kept at a proper level. However, that is another question. The point I am trying to make is that the bank must have deposits of actual cash or primary deposits before it can lend much money."

Pay Interest

"We pay depositors interest, of course," interrupted Dick.

"Sure," agreed Harry, "and it is out of the difference between the interest we pay the depositors and the interest we get from our borrowers that we pay our expenses and make a profit."

"So it is the branch manager's first job to attract these primary deposits you talk about," suggested Tom. "He really has to do a selling job."

"That's it," agreed Harry. "The big job of the manager and his staff is to sell the bank to the public, making it feel not only that the bank itself is a sound institution, giving good service, but that its personnel are nice people to deal with."

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Life Insurance at Work

Case Histories of the Results of Wise Insurance Buying Based on Actual Cases — Names Altered

THE PROBLEM

A young man with a wife and three small children had a good position but very little money. His only investment was a house on which there was a mortgage of $3,500. He was anxious that if he died: the wife and family would be able to continue living in the house; they would have sufficient income to enable them to live in reasonable comfort; the children would be able to get a good education.

THE SOLUTION

To protect the family against losing the home, he took out a term insurance policy for 10 years, earmarked to pay off the mortgage. He bought term insurance in this case because he could get it cheaper and he expected if he lived he would have the mortgage paid off in 10 years.

He then took out $10,000 whole life insurance with a family income clause, providing that if he died within 20 years of the date of issue, the company would pay his widow $100 a month for the part of the 20-year period still remaining, and at the end of that time pay her the full face value of the policy.

To provide for the education of the children he bought an endowment policy on each child to provide $1,500 when they reached 18, each policy having a waiver of premium benefit in case the father died. He then bought an extra $1,000 on his own life to pay funeral expenses, etc., if he should die. He died three and a half years later.

THE RESULT

The $1,000 policy paid all his final expenses and left a little over. The mortgage insurance policy paid off the mortgage on the home assuring it free of encumbrance to the family. Under the family income policy, the widow is receiving $100 monthly for the 16½ years of the 20-year period still remaining after the husband's death, and at the end of that time will receive a lump sum of $10,000. As the children will be all self-supporting at that time, the $10,000 will be sufficient to provide an annuity for the widow for the rest of her life. Meanwhile the three educational policies ensure the children an education without throwing any strain on the widow.

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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14

Range 1944 High	Low	Div Rate $	Aug 11 Yld %		Sales	Last Aug. 7	Week end. Aug. 14 H	L	Cl'se
4½	2½	.	...	Abitibi	13545	4	4½	4	4½
49½	27	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	19295	44	49½	44¾	48¾
95	57	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	155	89	95	90	95
11½	5½	.	...	Acme Glove	25	7	7	7	7
13	8½	.	...	Algoma Steel, c	135	11½	12½	12	12½
96	88	8+2	11	Aluminium	258	92	92	91	92
101½	96½	5	5	Alum of Can p	280	100½	100	99½	100
22½	22½		...	Andian Nat.	35	22	22	22	22
52½	47	2.75	5	Ang Can Tel p	100	52	52½	52½	52½
24½	18½	.90	4	Asbestos	686	21	21	21	21
157	146½	6	4	Bk. Montreal	57	150	153	150	154
241	229	10	4	Bk. N. Scotia	36	232	233	232	234
247	230	10	4.3	Bk. Toronto	70	235	247	236	247
16½	13½	1	6.4	Bathurst Pr.	365	15½	15½	15	15½
4	2	.	...	Do. (B)	3	3	2½	2½	2½
12½	5½	.	...	Beath & Sons	50	8½	8	8	8
31	21½	†1.37	...	Beatty Bros. A	110	29	29½	29½	28½
24	15		...	Do. (B)	225	24	24	24	24
157	151	8	5.2	Bell Telephone	313	155	156	155	156
12	9½	.30	3	Bertram & Son	80	12	12	12	12
50	43½	2.50	5.3	Blue Ribbon, pf	25	47½	48	48	48
25½	21½	†1	...	Brazilian Tr.	3405	22½	22½	22½	22½
8½	7	.50+.10	7.3	Brew & Distil	75	8½	8½	8½	8½
6½	6½		...	Bright, T. G.	31	6½	6½	6½	6½
23½	21	1	4.4	Brit. Amer. Oil	1541	22½	23½	22½	23
27½	20½	1.50	6.1	B. C. Packers	680	24½	26	20½	26
24½	19½	1.60	7.4	B. C. Power A	200	21½	21	20½	21
3½	1½		...	Do. (B)	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
18	14½		...	B. C. Pulp c	240	17½	18	17½	18
2.50	1.40		...	Brown Co.	2255	2.15	2.20	2.15	2.20
39½	28½		...	Do. pref.	271	37	37½	37½	37½
9½	7½	.40	4.4	Bruck S. Mills	85	9	9½	9	9½
21	14	.60	3.3	Building Prod.	295	18	18½	18	18½
10½	8½	.60	6	Burlington St'l	160	10½	10½	10½	10½
8½	7½		...	Burns & Co. B.	66	8½	8½	7½	8½
11½	10½	.80	7.3	Caldwell L 2 p	110	11	10½	10½	10½
107½	101	.10	...	Calgary Pwr pf	290	103	104	101	104
9½	6½		...	Canada Cement	615	8½	8½	8½	8½
117½	103	5	4.4	Do. pref.	70	114	115	113	115
23	19½	.80	4	C. & D. Sugar	606	21½	21½	21½	21½
22	18	1.50	7.1	Can. Forg. (A)	130	21	21	21	21
15	10½		...	Can. Iron	25	14½	15	15	15
50	43½	2+.50	5	Can. Malting	195	48½	49½	48½	49½
9	5½	.60	10	Can. Nor. Pr.	4720	6	6	5½	6
99	80	7	7.4	Do. pref.	370	94	88½	80	80
106½	90	4	4	Can. Packers	80	105	106½	105	106½
152	145	8	5.3	Can. Perman.	10	149	148	148	147
12½	9½	.50	...	Can. Steamsh's.	1290	11½	11½	11½	11½
40½	31½	2.50	6.4	Do. pref.	430	38½	40½	39	39½
67½	60	4.00	6.1	Can W Cable A	45	65	67½	67½	67½
22	18½	1	4.5	Do. (B)	25	22	22	22	22
110½	109	6.50	6	Do. pref.	1	110	110	110	110
6	5		...	Can. Bakeries	53	5	5	5	5
96	91	5	5.3	Do. pref.	35	95	95	93½	95
141	128	6	4.5	Can. Bk. Com.	244	133½	141	133½	141
8½	5		...	Can. Breweries	1170	7½	7½	7½	7½
45	40	2.40	8	Do. pref.	165	42½	43	42½	43
39	33½	1.50+.50	5.3	Can. Bronze	120	38	38	38	38
14½	8½	.50	4	Can. Canners	145	14	14	14	14
24	22½	1+.20■	5.2	Do. 1st pfd.	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
18	12	.60+.20■	5	Do. 2nd pfd.	165	17	16½	16½	16½
10½	8		...	Can. Car & F'y	105	9	9	9	9
28	24½	2.10	8	Do. pref. new	410	26	26½	26	26½
30	27	2.10	8	Do. pref. old	40	28½	28	27½	28
45	35½	1+1	3	Can. Celanese	160	40½	42	40½	41½
155	141½	7+.63■	..	Do. pref.	80	152	150	147½	149
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Can. Food Prod.	45	56	56	56	56

Range 1944 High	Low	Div Rate $	Aug 11 Yld %		Sales	Last Aug. 7	Week end. Aug. 11 H	L	Cl'se
17¾	11½	†.50	...	Gen. St. Wares	6260	16½	17¾	17	17¾
111½	108	7+.44■	..	Do. pref.	146	101	101	101	101
96	85	2.50	3	Goodyear Tire.	45	95	96	95	96
56½	52½	2.50	5	Do. pref.	125	55	55	54½	55
5½	3½	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	400	5	5½	5	5½
25	19½	.	...	Do. pref.	40	23	24½	23	24½
6½	3½	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. c	120	4½	4½	4½	4½
24	20	1.50	...	Do. Vot. tr. p	330	23½	23½	22½	23
7½	5½	3.00	4	Gt. W Saddlery	125	7½	7½	7½	7½
48	36	3.00	6.3	Do. pref.	60	48	48	48	48
9½	6½		...	Gypsum, Lime.	860	8½	8½	8½	8½
6½	5		...	Ham. Bridge	100	6	6	5½	6
16	14½	.90	6	Ham. Cot.	50	16	16	16	16
5½	4½	.20	4	Harding Carpet	510	5½	5½	5½	5½
19	13	*.50	...	Hayes Steel	85	18½	18¾	18½	18½
19½	13½	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	575	18½	18¾	18½	18½
111	106½	6	5.4	Do. pref.	128	111	111	111	111
80	72	4%	5.3	Huron & E. Mt.	22	75	80	76	80
15	11½	.80	5.5	Do. 20% pd.	20	14½	17	17	17
4½	3½	.	...	Hydro Electric.	125	4	4½	4½	4½
169½	161	8	5	Imperial Bank.	33	162	164½	161	164½
15½	12½	.50	3.4	Imperial Oil	5600	14½	14½	14	14½
13½	10½	.40+.15	4.5	Imperial Tob.	2055	12	12½	12	12
7½	6	6%	8	Do. pref.	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
12½	9½	.50	4	Imp. Varnish	10	12½	11½	11½	11½
26	21		...	Indus Accept A	80	25	25½	25	25½
100	91	5	5	Do. pref.	100	99	100	99	100
46	45	3+1	8.7	Inter-City Bak.	100	46	46	46	46
26½	21½	1.50	6	Inter. Bronze p	2	25½	25½	25½	25½
25½	15	†.80	...	Int. Metal Ind.	90	24½	24	23	24
105	99	6	5.7	Do. pref.	100	105	105	104½	105
106½	97½	6	5.7	Do. pref. A	120	106½	106½	106½	106½
35½	28	.80	...	Int. Nickel	1641	32½	33½	32½	33½
20	16½	1+.50▲	...	Int. Paints, pf.	15	20	20	20	20
22	14½		...	Int. Pap. & P.	428	20½	21	20	21
93	72½	5	5.5	Do. pref.	6	91	89	89	89
23½	19½	1	4.5	Int. Pete.	3295	22½	22½	21½	22½
113	106	7+5▲	7	Int. Power, pf.	5	109	109	109	109
35	15		...	Int. Util. (B)	29	20	15	15	15
22½	21½		...	Do. new	29	22	21	21	21
18½	16		...	L. St. John Pr.	6	17½	18	17½	17½
26	22½	1.20	4.4	Lake of Woods	150	26	26	26	26
140	135	7	5	Do. pref.	35	139½	140	140	140
16	13½	.80	6	Laura Secord	720	15½	16	15½	16
8½	8		...	Lindsay, C W c	25	8	8	8	8
27	22½	1+.25	5	Loblaw (A)	410	26½	27	26½	27
26	22½	1+.25	5	Do. (B)	45	25½	26	26	25½
23½	18	1	4.2	Maclaren Pr.	475	22½	22½	22	22½
10	7½	.70	7.4	M L Gardens p	150	9½	9½	9½	9½
7½	5½	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	704	7½	7½	7	7½
17	14		...	Do. pref.	165	16½	16½	16½	16½
16½	15½		...	Maritime Tele.	100	15½	16½	16½	16½
9½	7½		...	Massey-Harris	3460	8½	9½	8½	9½
22½	19½	1.25	6	Do. pref.	1185	20½	21	20½	20½
9½	6½	.15	...	McColl Fron.	185	8	8	8	8½
106½	103	6	5.7	Do. pref.	72	105	106	105	106
8½	7½		...	Melchers, pref.	82	8½	8½	8½	8½
13½	6		...	Mercury Mills.	3465	11½	13½	12	13
12½	10½		...	Minn, Ont. Pap	1935	11½	11½	11½	11½
27½	16	2	...	Mitchell, Robt.	125	25½	25½	25½	25½
20	15	5.50	4	Mod. Contain.	55	20	20	19½	19½
83	74½		...	Monarch Knit p	20	82	82	81	82
75	70	7	9.3	Montreal Cot.	35	75	75	75	75
22½	18½	1.50	7.1	Mont. L. & Pr.	9367	21	22½	21½	21½
50½	49	.	...	Do. Notes	3	49½	49	49	49
1.60	1.25		...	Mtl & Refrig S	5	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
32	26	1.25	...	Do. pref.	5	29	28	28	28
24	20		...	Montreal Trams	5	[illegible]	20½	20½	20½

■ Participating. ▲ On arrears. * Net after corporate income tax.

* Paid in 1943.
† Paid or payable in 1944 to date.

Mining Stocks
Week Ending Aug. 14

* Yield including bonus to date. † Paid in 1943. * Paid or payable in 1944

				Pacalta					
.15	.02	.....	....	Pacific Oil	8,600	.61	.60	.55	.55
1.07	.68	.....	....	Pac. Pete	23,700	.53	.60	.56	.60
.60	.40	.....	....	Royal Can.	8,000	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
.06	.03	.....	....	Royalite	1,160	18.50	20.00	18.50	20.00
22.00	19.00	1.00	5.1	South End	2,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
.05	.03	.....	....	So. West Pete	2,000	.25	.20	.20	.20
.28	.20	.....	....	Texas Can.	60	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15
1.25	.90	.....	....	United Oils.	11,400	.05	.05½	.05	.05
.07	.04½	.....	....	Vanalta	4,500	.07	.07½	.07½	.07½
.07½	.05	.....	....	Vermilata	5,700	.08½	.11½	.08½	.08½
.19	.08	.....	....	Vulcan	500	.20	.20	.20	.20
.22	.17	.....	....						

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto — Total Volume	Vancouver
Aug. 15	37,600	622,000	......
Aug. 14	29,100	770,000	......
Aug. 12	.....	......	......
Aug. 11	34,000	675,000	......
Aug. 10	39,100	608,000	119,680
Aug. 9	32,400	590,000	119,905

Government Bonds
(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Aug. 15, 1944

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
2	Mar. 1945 ...	100¼	101
2	Dec. 1946 ...	100¾	101¼
4½	Feb. 1946 ...	104½	105¼
2½	Mar. 1948 ...	101½	101¾
1¾	May 1946 ...	100¼	101
3½	June 1949 ...	102¾	103½
3½	Oct. 1949 ...	100½	101½
1st Victory Loan:			
3	June 1951 ...	103¾	104¾
3½	Nov. 1951 ...	104½	104¾
4	Oct. 1952 ...	106½	107
3½	Feb. 1952 ...	104¾	105½
3	Oct. 1952 ...	102¾	103½
2nd Victory Loan:			
3	Mar. 1954 ...	102½	103¾
3	June 1955 ...	101½	101¾
3rd Victory Loan:			
3	Nov. 1956 ...	101½	101¾
4½	Nov. 1956 ...	105½	106½
4½	Nov. 1957 ...	107½	108½
4th Victory Loan:			
3	May 1954-57 .	100¼	100¾
3	June 1958 ...	99¾	100¾
4½	Nov. 1958 ...	108 4/5	109¼
4½	Nov. 1959 ...	109¾	110¾
5th Victory Loan:			
3	Jan. 1959 ...	99¾	100¼
6th Victory Loan:			
3	June 1960 ...	99¾	100¼
3½	June 1966 ...	102	103
3	Perpetual ...	96½	97½
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
3	Dec. 1950 ...	101 3/5	102½
3	Jan. 1959 ...	99½	100½

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
4½	Sept. 1951 ...	123	...
4½	Feb. 1956 ...	126½	...
4½	July 1957 ...	127½	...
3	Feb. 1953 ...	101¾	102¾
4½	June 1955 ...	127¾	...
5	Feb. 1954 ...	117	118½
5	Oct. 1969 ...	127¾	...
5	Feb. 1970 ...	127¾	...
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S.S.			
5	Mar. 1955 ...	128¾	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962 ...	110	112
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947 ...	111	113
3	Oct. 1951 ...	98½	100¼
3½	Aug. 1949 ...	99½	101¼
3½	June 1956 ...	100¾	102¾
4½	Apr. 1961 ...	120	122
5	Jan. 1960 ...	124	126
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952 ...	99½	101½
3½	June 1956 ...	100¾	102½
3½	Nov. 1950 ...	103¾	105¼
4½	Sept. 1952 ...	115½	117½
4½	Nov. 1960 ...	124	126
5	Mar. 1960 ...	130½	132½
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945 ...	100¼	101½
3	Apr. 1948 ...	101½	103
3	Nov. 1950 ...	101½	103
3½	Nov. 1951 ...	102¾	104¼
3½	May 1955 ...	102¼	103¾
4	June 1962 ...	122	124
4½	June 1950 ...	109½	110¾
4½	Jan. 1962 ...	128	131
5	Oct. 1948 ...	109½	111¼
5	Dec. 1960 ...	135	137
5½	July 1946 ...	105¾	107¼

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948 ...	101¼	102¾
3½	Feb. 1953 ...	101¾	103¼
3½	Apr. 1947 ...	103½	105
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954 ...	101½	103½
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947 ...	100¼	101¾
3½	Mar. 1948 ...	101	102½
3½	Mar. 1959 ...	101½	103
4	Nov. 1952 ...	103½	105
3½	Feb. 1955 ...	103½	104½
4½	Aug. 1958 ...	108¾	111¾
4½	Jan. 1963 ...	113¾	116½
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956 ...	91½	94
4	Dec. 1954 ...	87	90
5	Oct. 1959 ...	92	94½
5½	Apr. 1952 ...	92½	95½
6	Mar. 1947 ...	88	91
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	116½	118¾
4½	Jan. 1961 ...	117¾	120¾
4½	Oct. 1963 ...	119½	121¾
5	Apr. 1954 ...	123½	125¾
5½	Feb. 1945 ...	100½	102½
6	Feb. 1947 ...	106	108½
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	110¾	113½
4½	Dec. 1956 ...	114	116½
5	Dec. 1959 ...	120½	123½
5½	Oct. 1955 ...	115	118
6	Apr. 1947 ...	105¾	107½
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954 ...	88	91
4	Nov. 1960 ...	87½	90½
4½	Oct. 1951 ...	101½	104½
4½	Mar. 1960 ...	94	97
5	Aug. 1958 ...	93½	96½
5½	Oct. 1952 ...	95	98
6	Mar. 1952 ...	96½	99½

*Payable N.Y.

Unlisted Stocks
(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Aug. 15, 1944

	Bid	Ask.
Anglo-C. Tel., A	8¾	9¾
Do., 5½ pf.	51½	..
Atlas Steels, c.	30	33
Do., pref.	107	110½
B. C. Sugar	82½	..
B. C. Tel., p.	112½	..
Burns & Co., A.	13½	14½
Do., B.	8½	9½
Can. Indust., A.	157	..
Can. Mach.	7½	8½
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	8	9½
Cap. W. Cloth. p.	18½	21½
Chase, A. W., p.	20	..
Col. Realty	3½	..
Colonial Steam.	70	75
Detroit Int. Br.	10	..
Dover Indust.	8½	9½
Dunlop T., p. $25	25	27
Edm. Stk. Yards	50	..
Galt Brass, c.	15	..
Goderich Elev.	12½	14½
Guard. Realty p.	20	23
Gurney Fdy., p.	2½	3½
Hart. Battery	6½	..
High. Dairy, pf.	58	..
Ingram & Bell, p.	94	..
Loblaw Inc., c.	11½	12¾
M'row Screw, p.	100	..
Do., com.	15	..
Moirs, pfd.	79	..
Morrison Br., un.	11	14
Neilson, Wm., c.	14	..
Do., p.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy, un.	84	..
Quinte Milk	3½	4½
Prov. Paper, p.	103	108
Rosedale Golf	100	..

	Bid	Ask.
Stand Fuel, pfd.	86	..
Do., com.	1½	..
Seiberling R., c.	3½	..
Stedman, pf. $50	57	..
Tor. Carpet, p.	71	..
Un. Hotels, rts.	3	5½
U. Stk. Y. Sask. p	90	..
Un. Steel, A, pf.	25	26
Viceroy Mfg., pf.	20	..
West. Grain, pfd.	36	..
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge.	128	..
Brockville Tr.	48	..
Capital Trust	37	..
Comm. Fin., c.	7½	8½
Crown Trust	60	..
Eastern Trust	150	..
Guelph & O. $50	50	..
Indust. Mtge.	27½	..
Lambton Loan	42	46½
Lond. & W. Trust	45	..
Midland Loan	14	17
Montreal Tr.	65	..
N. S. Trust	145	..
Premier Trust	40	..
Prudential Tr.	3½	5
Royal Trust	70	9.
Sherbrooke Tr.	124	..
Sterling Trust	43	..
Trusts & Guar.	45	50
Victoria Trust	80	..
Waterloo Trust	100	105
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer.	32½	..
Canadian Fire	79	84½

	Bid	Ask.
Canada Life	395	415
Confed. 30% pd.	132	138½
Continental L.	31½	33½
Crown Life	260	..
D. of C. Gen.	132	..
Dom. Life	170	..
Empire, 25% pd.	13½	..
Excelsior 40% pd.	81	..
Great-West Life	252½	265
Guar. N. Amer.	205	..
Halifax Fire	15½	17½
Imperial Life	282	..
Manufac. Life	252	259
Monarch 20% pd.	37½	..
Maritime Life	24	..
National Life	17	..
Sov. L. 25% pd.	26½	34½
Sun Life	308	330
Tor. General	5	6
Weston Assce.	50	54
Do., pref.	40	45
Investment Trust Shares:		
Deb. & Sec., pf.	89½	..
Tr. Can. Inv. Tr.	2½	..
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's St. Cath. units	55	..
Do., Kingston	64	68½
Do., Toronto, p.	38	..
Para. Oshawa, p.	82½	..
Power Issues:		
Can. W. Nat. Gas	30	..
Do., pfd.	102	105
Gt. Lakes Pr., p.	115	..
Mtl. Is. Pwr., p.	45	..
N. B. Telephone	12½	14½
Nor. Ont. Pwr., p.	77	82

Unlisted Mines
Toronto, August 15, 1944

Approximate quotations, 4 p.m., Aug. 15, subject to confirmation.

Oil Royalties
Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

Do., No. 9 pfd.	230	230	....	...	....	....	1,300
Do., No. 9 dfd.	230	230	....	...	....	....	800
Maryland, pfd.	100	100	....	....	....	....	3,100
Miracle No. 1 net	270	270	94.19	111.87	88.19	388.68	....
Do., No. 1 gr.	270	270	105.84	132.40	108.00	477.81	1,500
Do., No. 2 pfd.	100	100	38.55	95.13	34.71	221.78	....
Do., No. 2 gr	100	100	33.51	56.40	35.60	172.66	2,800
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	200	200	....	....	....	....	....
Do., No. 3 gr.	200	200	133.64	114.71	69.34	424.33	2,300
National Vulcan	50	50	....	....	....	....	1,300
Northend Pete No. 1 pfd.	...	250	....	....	....	....	....
Do., No. 1 gr.	...	250	....	130.80	87.60	....	....
Twin City No. 2 gr.	150	150	72.96	172.66	70.73	389.60	....

‡Approximately 25% over dealers' bid price. ‡Approximate. *To Feb. 29.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

(Base 1935-39=100)

No. of Securities	Mach and equip 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 12	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 15	Power and traction 15	Banks 8	Total utilities 18	Total co's. 95
***1935 to date:**												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	150.0	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1944: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	108.7	111.2	94.6	75.0	119.7	89.8	142.3	86.1	94.8	78	99.4	81.8
Feb.	108.7	114.8	96.1	74.0	122.4	93.1	141.4	86.5	97.3	79.1	102.7	82.0
Mar.	108.9	116.9	97.6	72.2	121.5	93.8	152.8	88.4	95.1	79.3	100.4	[illegible]
Apr.	106.6	109.0	96.5	70.0	118.3	93.0	149.2	87.3	92.0	78.4	97.0	[illegible]
May	107.0	112.3	96.4	70.4	118.8	92.8	152.1	86.6	91.2	78.0	97.5	79.9
June	113.0	118.5	97.3	73.4	122.5	94.6	150.9	93.3	95.6	78.1	102.0	83.7
1944: Weekly Figures:												
July 6	116.6	133.3	100.4	77.3	126.0	98.0	153.7	99.0	95.7	78.5	104.5	87.8
July 13	116.7	136.0	100.3	77.8	125.9	103.2	153.1	100.5	94.1	77.8	105.5	88.7
July 20	116.9	133.1	101.0	76.8	125.8	104.7	155.1	99.4	94.2	77.7	105.2	87.9
July 27	115.5	134.8	99.5	75.4	124.0	101.2	154.5	97.7	91.8	78.3	102.7	86.5
Aug. 1	115.2	132.8	100.1	75.6	124.2	98.8	154.9	98.1	93.5	78.7	103.6	86.5
Aug. 10	117.2	133.6	98.5	75.7	125.9	100.1	153.3	97.4	93.4	79.3	103.9	86.6

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Aug. 15	128.17	112.63	74.74	28.33
Aug. 14	128.06	112.39	74.04	28.46
Aug. 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 11	127.90	112.37	74.96	28.33
Aug. 10	127.45	112.40	74.70	28.45
Aug. 9	127.06	111.64	73.91	28.81
Month ago	128.30	114.27	77.15	29.15
Year ago	121.66	93.86	75.51	25.37
High 1944	128.34	114.27	77.15	29.61
Low 1944	116.63	99.54	67.37	26.39

Montreal Stock Exchange Average

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Aug. 15	53.1	87.0	75.7	166.56	83.30
Aug. 14	53.1	86.7	75.5	165.29	83.13
Aug. 12	....	....	....	.....	.....
Aug. 11	53.2	87.0	75.7	164.43	83.25
Aug. 10	53.2	86.7	75.5	163.22	82.74
Aug. 9	53.7	86.3	75.4	162.59	82.70
Month ago	54.4	88.0	76.8	164.72	86.74
Year ago	61.6	79.7	73.7	122.90	70.42
High 1944	55.9	89.0	77.7	169.89	88.35
Low 1944	51.9	73.8	67.5	116.68	72.95

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures
Week of Aug. 15, 1944

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1943 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 8
		Oats*			
.51⅛	.51⅛	May	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛
		Barley*			
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
1.34¼	1.04⅝	July	1.06⅝	1.04¼	1.06
1.30⅞	1.04¼	Oct.	1.06¾	1.01⅛	1.06⅛
1.12	1.04	Dec.	1.04½	1.01⅜	1.04⅜
1.13½	1.10	May	1.06⅛	1.03⅜	1.06⅛

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

	For Week Aug. 15, 1944 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats*:				
2 C. W.	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛
3 C. W.	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛
Barley*:				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye:				
2 C. W.	1.05½	1.01	1.05⅝	1.01

*At ceiling prices.

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Aug. 14 Bid	Ask
Forty-Four	...	.70	.75	..
George Copper	...	.15	.20	..
Gold Belt	...	.30	..	..
Gold Eagle	...	.05	.04½	.05
Grandview	...	.11	.10½	.11
Gurney Gold	...	..	..	.01
Home Gold	...	.00¾	..	..
Indian Mines	...	.02½	..	..
Kerr Lake	†.25	.25	.24½	..
Kirk. Gold Rand	...	.10	..	..
Kirkland Towns	...	.14	.13	.15
Knee Lake	...	.03	..	.03
McGillivray C.	.02	.16	.20	..
Mentor Exploration	...	.25	.15	..
Minto Gold	...	.04	..	..
Moffatt Hall	...	.08	..	..
Placer Devel	▲.25	15.00	..	..
Quebec Gold	...	.36	.35	..
Red Cloud	...	.03	..	.03
Red Crest	...	.08	..	.08
Rice Lake	...	.00¾	.01	.02½
Shawkey	...	.07	.06	.07
Sudbury Basin	...	4.35	..	..
Sunlock	...	.27	..	.25
Surf. Inlet	...	.12	.09	.11
Wellington	...	.01	.01	.01½
Wendigo	...	.30	..	..
Winnipeg R. Tin	...	.01½	.01½	.02
Ymir Girl	...	.03½	.03	..

Oil Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Aug. 14 Bid	Ask
Commoil	...	.20	.19½	.22
Grease Creek	...	.02½	..	..
High Sarcee	...	.12	.12	.14½
Madison	...	.02	..	..
Marvel	...	.02½	..	.02
Mercury	...	.05½	.06½	.07
Oil Selections	...	.03½	..	..
Spooner	...	.06	..	..
Sunset	▲.01	.06½	..	..
Trans. Alta.	...	.13	..	..

† Paid in 1943. ▲ Paid or payable in 1944 to date.

Mining Stocks

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$11.53	$11.53	$11.96
Hogs	17.45	17.45	16.86
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	103.6	103.9	103.0
Dow Jones (fut.)	94.66	94.93	84.55
Fishers	113.1	113.0	110.5
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (June)	119.0	119.2	118.5
W'sale (June)	102.1	101.8	94.4
U. S. (April)	103.9	103.8	103.7
Gr. Brit. (April)	165.5	164.9	162.8

Note—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper - electrolytic, New York. No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	3.86	4.23
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest Fund	3.90	4.25
Can. Investors	5.50	6.25
Corporate Inv.	6.75	7.25
Trans-Canada	11.30	12.30

Corporation Bonds
(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)
August 15, 1944

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Aug. 15	Ask.	Bid Aug. 8
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	50	53	50
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	105½	107½	104
B. C. Power	4½	'60	102	104½	102
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	109½	111½	109
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	112½	114½	112½
Do.	5	'64	105	107	105
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	110	112½	111½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	102	104	102
*Do., A	3¾	'69	108½	110½	108½
‡Do. B	3¾	'69	103	105	103
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	102½	105	103
Do.	5	'57	102½	105	102½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	72½	75½	69½
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	101	...	101
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	102½	105	102½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	100½	102½	100½
Do.	3½	'73	99½	101½	99½
Do.	3½	'63	99½	101½	99½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	104	106	104
†Do.	5	'55	98	100½	98
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	100	103	100
N.S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	102½	105	102½
Ott. L.H. & P.	4	'57	102½	105	102½
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	102½	104½	102½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	105½	107½	106½
Quebec-Pwr.	4	'62	103½	105½	103½
*Sag. P. "A"	a 4½	'66	117½	119½	117½
‡Do., B	4½	'66	105½	108	105½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	104½	106½	104½
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	103½	105½	103½
†Do.	4½	'70	114	116	114
Do.	4	'69	104	106½	104
Union Gas	4½	'50	101	103½	101
Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	110½	112½	110
†United Secs.	3	'52	93½	96½	93
†Wpg. El. ser. A	5	'65	99	101½	99
Do. B	5	'65	98	100½	98
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	94	96½	92
Do. C.O.D.	5	'53	94	96½	92
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101½	103½	101½
Do.	6	'54	101½	104	101½
†Alta. Pa. Grain	6	'46	105	107	105
Algoma Steel	5	'48	102½	104½	102½
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101½	103½	101½
†B.C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	100	103	100
‡†Do.	7	'50	96	99	96
*Brown Co.	5	'59	88½	91½	89
Burns & Co.	5	'58	94½	97½	94½
Canada Cement	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Can. Electric	4½	'65	100	103	100
Can. Paper	4½	'52	100½	103	100½
Can. Steamship	5	'57	105	107	105
Can. Canners	4	'51	102	104	102
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	112½	114½	112½
‡Can. Locomot.	6	'53	105	108	105½
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	98	100½	98
C. P. R.	3½	'51	103½	105½	103½
Do.	4	'49	106½	108	108
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	101½	104	101½
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101	103½	101
Dom. Scott Inv.	4	'52	100	...	100
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	105½	108	105½
Dom. Woollens	6	'53	93	96	93
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	99	101	98½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	106½	108½	106½
Famous Players	4½	'51	102	104	102
†Federal Grain	6	'49	108½	110½	108
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	108½	110½	108½
Galt Brass	6	'50	99	101	99
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	106	108	106
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	99½	101½	99
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	105½	...	105½
Ham. By-Pr. C.	5	'55	102	104½	102
Do.	6	'56	102	104½	101½
Ham. Cotton 3		'44-'53	98½	101	98½
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	101½	104	101½
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	98½	101	98½
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	62	...	62
*Inter. P. Nfld. (Bowater's P&P)	5	'68	105½	107½	105½
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	72	75	72
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	107	109	107
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	101	103½	101½
Do.	5	'61	93	95½	93½
Legare	6	'61	99	102	99
Maple L. M.	5½	'58	100½	102½	100½
Man. Sugar	5	'60	106	108½	106

Supplementary Stock Quotations
(Furnished by Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., Toronto)
August 15, 1944

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid	Asked
	$105	$..
Acme Farmers pref.	75	80
Aikenhead Hardware	46	..
Allens Lond. Thea., pf.	108	110½
Atlas Steels 7% 2nd pf.	64	..
Beach Fdry. pref.	7	8½

Corporation Bonds Cont'd

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass	.50	Sept. 1	July 31
Do., pref.	1¾%	Oct. 2	Aug. 31
Assoc. Brew., c.	.25	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	†1.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 4
Anglo-Candn. Tel. A	.15	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
Aunor Gold	.05	Sept. 1	Aug. 4
Bank of Nova Scotia	2.50	Oct. 2	Sept 15
Banque Can. Nat.	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Bank of Montreal	1.50	Sept. 1	July 31
Bank of Toronto	2½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Barber-Ellis	.12½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Bathurst Power	.25	Sept. 1	July 28
Belding-Corticelli c.	1	Oct. 2	Aug. 31
Do., 7%	1.75	Oct. 2	Aug. 31
Borden Co., c.	†.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
B. C. Packers	.75	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Bruck S. Mills, c.	.10	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Broulan Porc.	.04	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Can. Cycle pref.	1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Can. & Dom. Sug., c.	.20	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Can. Dry Ging. Ale	†.25	Sept. 8	Aug. 23
Can. Fd. & Fg. A	.37½	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Can. N. Power	.15	Oct. 25	Sept. 20
Do., pref.	1.75	Oct. 16	Sept. 20
Confederation Life	1.50	Sept. 30	Sept. 25
Do.	1.50	Dec. 30	Dec. 25
Canada Malting	.50	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Can. Vinegar	.10	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Can. Wire & C. A	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do., B	.25	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do., pf.	1.62½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Candn. Bakeries, pf.	1.25	Sept. 1	July 31
Candn. Brew.	.85	Oct. 2	Aug. 15
Candn. Food	.62½	Oct. 2	Aug. 31
Candn. For. Inv., c.	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Candn. Int. Inv. Tr.	▴.75	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Candn Ind.	1.25	Oct. 31	Sept. 29
Do., pref.	1.75	Oct. 14	Sept. 15
Capital Wire c.	.38	Sept. 1	Aug. 12
Do., pref.	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 20
Chart. Tr. & Ex., c.	1.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Circle Bar Knit	.60	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Cockshutt Plow	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Commoil	.00½	Aug. 25	Aug. 4
Cons. Press, A	.15	Oct. 2	Sept. 15
Consumers Glass	.50	Aug. 31	July 28
Continental Can.	1.25	Sept. 15	Aug. 21
Corr. Paper Box, pf.	1.75	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Candn. Ind. c.	1.25	Oct. 31	Sept. 29
Do., pref.	1.75	Oct. 14	Sept. 15
Dom. Anglo. Inv.	1.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Dominion Bridge	.30	Aug. 25	July 31
Dom.-Scottish Inv.	.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Dom. Envelope, c.	.10	Dec. 1	Nov. 30
Dom. Env., pf.	.87½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Dom. Stores	.10	Sept. 20	Aug. 24
Donnacona, c.	.25	Sept. 1	July 15
Eastern Steel	.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
English Elec.	.25	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Famous Players	.37½	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Ford Motor	.25	Sept. 16	Aug. 26
General Steel, c.	.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 26
Hallnor Mines	.05	Sept. 1	Aug. 4
Hamilton Cot.	.22½	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
Hiram Walker	1.00	Sept. 15	Aug. 11
Do., pref.	.25	Sept. 15	Aug. 11
Imp. Tob.	.10	Sept. 30	Aug. 15
Do., pf.	3%	Sept. 30	Aug. 15
Imp. Varnish	.12½	Sept. 1	Aug. 21
Do., pf.	.37½	Sept. 1	Aug. 21
Invest. Found., pfd.	.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Int. Nickel, c.	†.40	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Kerr-Addison	.05	Aug. 29	Aug. 1
Lake of Woods M.	.30	Sept. 1	Aug. 3
Do., pf.	1.75	Sept. 1	Aug. 3
Lake Shore	.20	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Lamaque Gold	.07	Oct. 2	Aug. 31
Louisana Land	†.10	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Laura Secord	.20	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Loblaw Groc.	.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Macassa Mines	.04	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Maclaren Power	.25	Aug. 31	Aug. 12
Massey-Harris, p.	.62½	Sept. 15	Aug. 16
Mont. Cottons	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
McIntyre Porc.	.55½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Neon Prod.	.25	Aug. 17	Aug. 3
Niagara W. W. c.	.25	Oct. 2	Sept. 7
Noranda	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
N. S. Lt. & Pwr., pf.	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Ogilvie Flour	.25	Oct. 2	Aug. 25
Do., pref.	1.75	Sept. 1	July 26
Ottawa Car	.20	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Ottawa L. H. & P.	.15	Oct. 2	Aug. 4
Do., pref.	1.25	Oct. 2	Aug. 4
Paton Mfg.	1.00	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do., pf.	1.75	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Perron Gold	.02	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Photo Eng.	.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Power Corp., pf.	1.50▪	Oct. 16	Sept. 20
Do., 2 part pf.	.75▪	Oct. 16	Sept. 20
Pressed Metals	†.25	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
Proprietary M., c.	.05	Sept. 8	Aug. 8
Prov. Bank	1.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Quebec Power	.25	Aug. 25	July 21
Regent Knit pf.	.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Do., pref.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Reliance Grain, p	1.62½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do.,	▴4.87½	Sept. 15	
Rem. Rand, c.	†.30	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Do., pf.	†1.12½	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Do., pref.	1.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Royal Bank	1.50	Sept. 1	July 31
Russell Ind.	▪.30	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	▪1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Sarnia Bridge c.	.25	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Silverwoods	.20	Oct. 2	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	.20	Oct. 2	Aug. 31
N. Slater, c.	.30	Aug. 31	July 31
Standard Chem.	.50	Aug. 31	July 31
Shawinigan W.	.23	Aug. 25	July 21
D. A. Stuart Oil	.45	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Do., pf.	1.50	Oct. 16	Sept. 20
Simonds Saw	.40	Sept. 15	Aug. 19
Sylvanite	.03	Oct. 16	Aug. 19
Standard Fuel	1+2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Teck-Hughes, c.	.05	Oct. 2	Aug. 31
Toburn Gold	.01	Aug. 22	July 21
United Grain, A.	1	Sept. 1	July 31
United Corp. A.	.38	Aug. 15	July 15
United Fuel Inv. pf.	.75	Oct. 2	Sept. 9
United Grain, B	.25	Sept. 1	July 31
Upper Can. Mines	.02½	Aug. 31	Aug. 13
Waite Amulet	.20	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
Wood Mfg.	.50	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Wellington Fire	1.75	Aug. 15	Aug. 11
Winnipeg Elect., p.	▪2.50	Dec. 30	Nov. 15
Wright-Harg.	.06¼	Oct. 2	Aug. 24
York Knit.	.20	Aug. 15	July 31
Do., 1st pf.	3.50	Aug. 15	July 31
Do., 2nd pf.	3.50	Aug. 15	July 31

▪Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
†N. Y. funds. ▴Arrears.
*Net after corporate income tax.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular semi-annual dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the Company, payable 2nd October, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business 31st August, 1944.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 8

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the Common Shares of the Company, payable 2nd October, 1944, to shareholders 31st August, 1944.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
J. H. GILLIES,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

LONDON, ONTARIO,
15th AUGUST, 1944.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY
DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 62

TAKE NOTICE that the regular quarterly Dividend of $1.625 per share, on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months' period ending August 31st, 1944, has been declared as Dividend No. 62, payable September 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1944.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 36

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 36, payable September 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1944.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 26

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an Interim Dividend of 25 cents per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 26, payable September 15th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Toronto, August 2nd, 1944.

ABITIBI 5's
Bought and Sold
A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto
EL. 5101

Parliament at Work

The Busy Man's Guide to the Week in the Federal Capital

Security from war is essential, but it is not enough, said Prime Minister King in the House foreign affairs debate, (Hansard, p. 6,046). For real security, international action and organization in many fields were required—social welfare, trade, technical progress, transportation and economic development. The general aim, said Mr. King, should be to "lower the temperature of nationalism, while preserving its good features, and thus to diminish national rivalries and reduce the importance of frontiers." A. R. Adamson, (Prog. Con., York West, Ont.), said of Mr. King's policy (p. 6,089): "It is unreal; it is impractical; it may be of political advantage, but it will certainly lead to another war."

Suggestion that Canada's private broadcasting stations be divorced from control of the CBC was made by Senator J. T. Haig, (Prog. Con., Winnipeg, Man.), during discussion of the bill to appoint a permanent chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, (p. 465). Approving the step, Senator Haig said the private radio stations should be organized separately from the CBC. "The Good Book tells us that you cannot serve two masters, and I think that maxim applies here." He said this was a question that would have to be settled sooner or later, and added, "If the Corporation is to remain in control of private broadcasting stations, it will do its utmost to ensure success of its own stations, and in the process the private stations will be driven out of business."

Income tax relief for commuters who live in Windsor and work in Detroit was sought by Parliamentary Assistant Martin, (p. 6,190), when income tax items were before the House. In brief, he said, they asked that they be allowed to deduct from gross income the expenses necessarily incurred in the United States, for travelling to and fro, and for food while in the U. S. Revenue Minister Gibson said commuters were in much the same position as other workers in Canada, who have to pay train fare, possibly street car and automobile expenses as well, and who are not allowed to deduct these expenses for income tax purposes. He said he would explore any means by which relief could be granted, but feared "if we created a precedent in a case such as this it would have very far-reaching effects indeed, and affect not only commuters crossing the international border, but workers in all parts of Canada who have to travel any distance in going to and from their work."

Spirited demand that income tax deductions be permitted for research into "problems related to the working conditions of the employees in the taxpayers' industry," as well as for "scientific research," were heard in the House from Progressive Conservative, CCF and Liberal members, (p. 6,194). Amendment quoted above was offered by J. G. Diefenbaker, (Prog. Con., Lake Centre, Sask.). He was supported by Clarence Gillis, (CCF, Cape Breton South, N.S.), and Parliamentary Assistant Paul Martin. Reference was made to university work in this regard, particularly at Dalhousie, and Mr. Gillis said if such research work had been encouraged in the past "we would not have had the Montreal strike on our hands today, or the shipyard strike, or the unrest that we have across the country." Parliamentary Assistant Abbott feared widening research activities might lead to abuses. It might, he said, be "extended to pseudo-research into marketing activities to improve the sale of products, advertising, promoting, any form of activity of that kind which might lead to expanding or increasing the employers' business."

Shortage of repair parts for western harvesting machinery was a problem he believed could be solved, Munitions Minister Howe told J. G. Diefenbaker, (Prog. Con., Lake Centre, Sask.). The minister thought it was a "matter of maldistribution rather than an actual shortage of parts." He would pass on Mr. Diefenbaker's suggestion to the WPTB Administrator of Farm Machinery that the latter visit the west in an effort to iron out the difficulty. Proportion of spare parts to finished vehicle had increased each year since the war started. This year it was "very liberal."

Because production of the Halifax shipyards is vital to the war effort, S. H. Knowles (CCF, Winnipeg North Centre) suggested (p. 6,220) that the Government take over the plant temporarily. In regard to the Montreal Tramway strike, Labor Minister Mitchell said there was nothing that could be done to compel an agreement. He could not go so far as to order men to belong to one organization rather than another. CCF speakers insisted the Government should make it clear whether a collective agreement was legal or illegal under PC1003. Clarifying the issue, Parliamentary Assistant Martin said there was nothing illegal about a closed shop, provided both parties agreed on it. . . . "If people wish to negotiate an agreement covering a closed shop they may do so; under the code there is nothing illegal in such an agreement . . . speaking for myself I would say the company's position would not be justified by a thorough, careful perusal of this section, but no one in this country can stop any party from saying to the courts: 'We do not agree; we dispute whether or not this is an illegal act.'"

National Harbors Board should have complete control of the labor situation at Halifax and other ports it operates, G. B. Isnor (Lib., Halifax, N.S.) told the House (p. 6,287). Board's revenue was $10.8 millions in 1943, with operating income of $5.5 millions, and it had assets of $224.8 millions. He thought there would be greater efficiency of operation if the Board had control, rather than a large number of private concerns. He also recommended that a weekly floor wage be established for workers. He assured Clarence Gillis (CCF, Cape Breton South, N.S.) that he had no intention of trying to take away union bargaining rights.

There were fewer Canadians in the $10,000-a-year salary class in 1943 than in 1940, their total assessed income was less, but the tax they paid was considerably greater, according to information given by Revenue Minister Gibson (p. 6,338) to J. G. Diefenbaker (Prog. Con., Lake Centre, Sask.). The table follows:

Fiscal Year	Incomes over $10,000	Total income assessed	Total tax assessed
1940	11,816	$240,822,309	$38,643,690
1941	10,956	225,776,323	38,745,329
1942	6,910	141,769,758	31,611,008
1943	8,038	164,190,051	51,134,479

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Banque Canadienne Nationale

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and a half per cent (1½) has been declared by the Directors of Banque Canadienne Nationale on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 31st day of August, 1944. This dividend, bearing the number 214, will be payable at the Main office or at the branches of the Bank, on or after the 1st day of September, 1944, to the shareholders of record on August 15, at 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES ST-PIERRE,
General Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

English Electric Company of Canada Limited

CLASS "A" SHARES

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable September 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 31st, 1944.

AUBREY MUNDY,
Secretary.
August 11th, 1944.

SYLVANITE GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 56

TAKE NOTICE that a regular quarterly Dividend of 3% (i.e. three cents per share) on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared as Dividend No. 56.

Such Dividend will be payable October 16th, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 19th, 1944.

In the case of Share Warrants such Dividend will be payable on or after October 16th, 1944, in respect of the shares specified therein upon presentation and delivery of Coupon No. 56 at:

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, or any Branch of said Bank in Canada (far Northern Branches excepted), or Liberty Bank of Bufallo, Buffalo, N.Y.

By Order of the Board,
W. S. WALTON,
Secretary.
August 8th, 1944.

MARKET COMMENT

Stronger Tone

A strongly upward trend was shown by industrial stocks in Toronto this past week as a result of favorable war news—the industrial average closing on Aug. 14 at 128.06, its high for the week. Paper stocks in Montreal also displayed strength with the average closing at its high for the week. Oil stocks after declining for the past five weeks, displayed slight signs of strength. Golds were weak at the first of the week but recovered their losses to close the week slightly higher. Despite the general strength, none of the indexes entered new high ground.

* * *

Barron's (New York): The Dow Theorist: Strength in both the Dow-Jones industrial and rail averages toward the week end, on increased volume, suggests that the decline from the early July highs was merely a minor reaction. Both averages failed to penetrate the points which would have marked the declines as secondary reactions. After the market has given a bull signal, as it did early in July, and carried the industrials up to 150.50, a reaction is not at all unusual, nor is it disconcerting to those who accept the bull signal. However, a decline of similar proportions when the market had failed to break through previous high points would have had much more bearish implications.

Therefore, the averages now say that only a minor reaction from the highs is occuring and that the current fractional changes may be only preliminary to a resumption of the advance.

* * *

Barron's (New York) The Trader: After a fleeting, mild show of strength on Monday, stocks dipped at midweek to a new low for the reaction. Averaging about ⅛ of a point for both the Dow-Jones industrials and rails, the decline, however, carried only moderately below the lows of the previous week. On Thursday a fair-sized recovery occurred and further strength developed toward the week end, with the result of the industrial share average closed at 146.56 for a net gain of 1.49 points.

In the upturn of Thursday the Dow-Jones utility average attained a new high for the year, the closing figure of 24.62 bettering the previous July 8 high of 24.43.

* * *

New Highs and Lows

A total of 41 new highs were established in the "general" category on Canadian stock exchanges the week ended Aug. 14 as against only one new low—International Utilities B. During the same period, 19 new highs were established in the mining list with no new lows. Three highs were established in the oil list—and no new lows. Very few of the stocks making new highs in the mining list are included in the lists used for working out market averages.

GENERAL
New Highs—1944

Abitibi pref. 6%
Anglo Can. Tel. pf.
B. C. Pulp, c.
Burns & Co., B.
Can. Packers
Can. Iron, c.
Can. Steamships pf.
Can. Bank Com.
Can. Gen. Inv. Tr.
Circle Bar Knit.
Claude Neon, c.
Do., pref.
Cons. Div. Sec. pf.
Consumers Glass
Crown Dom. Oil
Dom. Oilcloth
Dom. Tar & Chem. pref.
Fanny Farmer
Gen. Steel Wares c.
Huron & Erie Mtge.
Imperial Tob. pf.
Loblaw A.
Maritime Tele., c.
Mercury Mills
Montreal L. & P. c.
Moore Corp., c.
Mt. Royal Hotel
Pressed Metals
Real Estate Loan
Saguenay pref.
Silverwoods c.
Simpsons (A)
Simpsons (B)
Steel of Canada, c.
Stop & Shop
Tamblyn pref.
Tip Top Tailors, c.
Traders Fin. pf. A.
Western Grocers c.
Western Grocers pf.
Weston, Geo., pref.
Windsor Hotel, c.

GENERAL
New Lows—1944

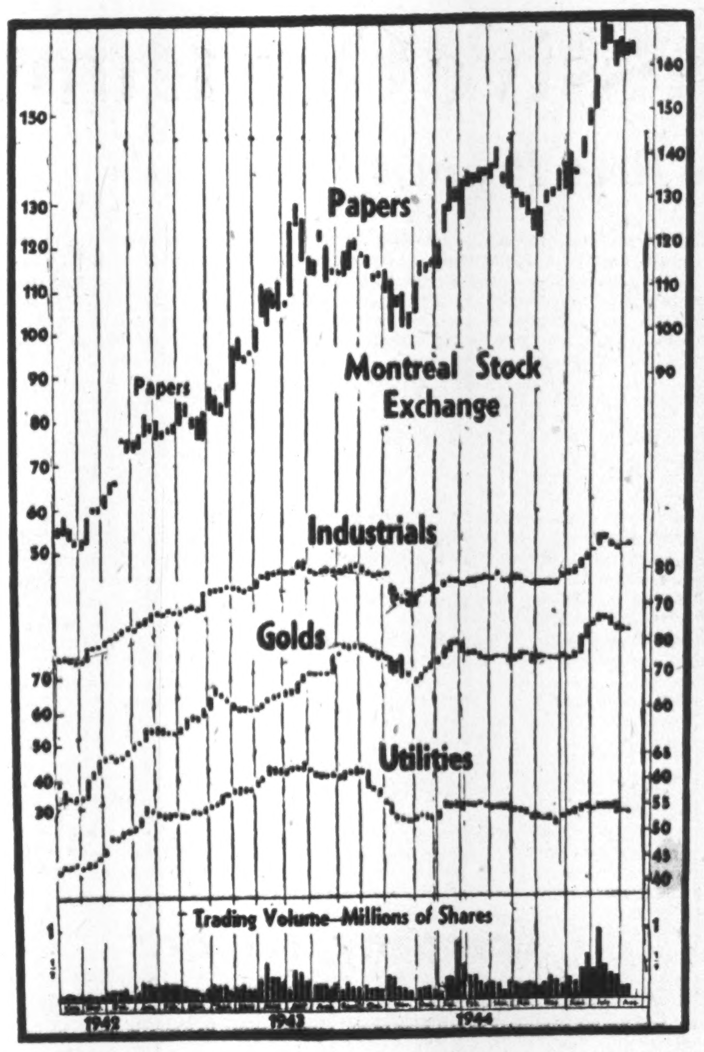
Int. Util., B.

MINING
New Highs—1944

Aquarius
Aubelle
Bayonne
Bralorne
Central Manitoba
Dentonia
East Sullivan
Flin Flon
Francoeur
Grandora
Grull Wilkins
Jellicoe
Pato Cons., G.
Pioneer, G.
Quatsino
Red Hawk
Salmon G.
Taylor Bridge
West Malartic

OILS
New Highs—1944

Nat. Pete.
Pacalta
Pacific Pete.



Company Reports

Twin City

Net income of Twin City Rapid Transit Co. shows a decrease of about 14% for the first six months of 1944 as compared with the same period of 1943 due entirely to increased federal taxes on income.

6 Mos. End. June 30:	1944	1943
Oper. rev.	$7,473,479	$7,332,527
Less: Oper. exps. & taxes†	5,573,369	5,560,272
Oper. income	1,900,110	1,772,255
Add: Other income	19,696	15,902
Gross income	1,919,806	1,788,157
Less: Int., fund. debt	306,922	347,970
Amort. of disc.	21,398	24,328
Misc. debits	7,286	7,609
Fed. inc. taxes	1,003,725	733,644
Net income	580,475	674,606
Times Fixed Charges Earned	5.85	4.80

*Revised to reflect wage, depreciation, income tax and other adustments made during and at close of year.
†Including taxes other than Federal income and surtaxes.

B. C. Packers

Year ended April 30	1944	1943
Earned per share:		
Com. excl. refund. E.P.T.	$2.06	$2.26
Com. incl. refund. E.P.T.	2.09	2.86
Paid	1.50	.75
Working capital	$1,464,863	$2,100,466

(Previous year's figures bracketed below)

British Columbia Packers, Ltd., and subsidiaries report sales (net) for fiscal year ended April 30, 1944, at $10,731,873 ($11,936,482), and net income after expenses, charges, provision for depreciation, taxes, etc., at $281,472 ($308,044), excluding refundable portion of Excess Profits tax of $3,187 ($82,475). A reduction in working capital during the year was accounted for by $829,000 outlay to redeem outstanding first mortgage bonds, and expenditures of $218,826 on capital improvements.

The company's statement reveals that from net sales of $10,731,873 received during past year, 63.2% was paid to fishermen and employees, 28.9% was paid for supplies and miscellaneous services, 3.3% went for depreciation provision, 2% was for Dominion and provincial taxes (before deducting refundable portion), while only 2.6% was credited to the account of stockholders.

H. R. MacMillan, president, in the statement discusses in considerable detail conditions affecting the British Columbia fishing and packing industries. This statement is summarized in another column.

D. A. Stuart

Years ended May 31	1944	1943
Earned per share	$	$
Preferred*	3.65	3.29
Preferred†	2.13	1.96
Common*	3.65	3.32
Common†	1.93	1.76
Paid per share		
Preferred	1.05	1.05
Common	.85	.85
Working capital	480,068	415,474

*Before participation.
†After participation.
(Previous year's figures bracketed below)

D. A. Stuart Oil Co. report a rise of 9% in sales for their fiscal year ended May 31, 1944. Net profit for the year was $138,949 ($131,697) after deducting refundable excess profits tax of $50,089 ($13,943). The company states that whether or not its profits for the last two years are subject to adjustment through negotiation has not yet been determined. Working capital increased $64,574 during the year. No substantial additions to property were made in the fiscal year.

Broulan Porcupine Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 12

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of four Cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued Capital stock of the Company and will be paid (less deductible taxes) on October 31st, 1944, to shareholders of record September 30th, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
D. R. MICHENER,
Secretary.
Toronto, Ontario, August 9th, 1944.

Agnew-Surpass Shoe

Year ended May 31	1944	1943
Earned per share:		
Pref. excl. refund. E.P.T.	$17.20	$16.15
Pref. incl. refund. E.P.T.	29.36	27.27
Com. excl. refund. E.P.T.	1.08	0.94
Com. incl. refund. E.P.T.	2.34	2.10
Paid: Pref.	7.00	7.00
Com.	1.10	1.00
Working capital	$2,235,958	$1,424,095

(Previous year's figures bracketed below)

Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores, Ltd., and subsidiaries report for fiscal year ended May 31, 1944, operating profit before provision for depreciation and taxes at $785,298 ($758,723), and net income at $144,711 ($134,955) excluding refundable portion of excess profits tax of $100,617 ($92,959). Sales totalled $5,948,694 ($5,765,060). Expenditures on fixed assets amounted to only $7,259, for store equipment and improvements, with the result that working capital showed further substantial improvement. One store was closed during the past year, to bring total number at end of year to 77.

Dominion-Scottish

Years Ended May 31:	1944	1943
Net profit	$117,988	$127,000
Earn. per share, pref.	2.40	2.58
Paid	2.25	2.50
Earn. per share, com.	(d) 0.05	0.05
Paid	nil	nil

Dominion-Scottish Investments Ltd., management type of investment trust, reports gross income of $188,500 for the year ended May 31, 1944, a reduction from the $198,095 reported for the previous year. Net income was equivalent to $2.40 per share of preference stock. As a result only $2.25 was paid on the preference stock against its annual dividend requirement of $2.50.

Investments held at May 31, 1944, had a book value of $3,616,973 and an approximate market of $3,552,000. Corresponding figures for a year earlier were $3,680,233 and $3,361,200. Net assets per share of preference stock increased to $51.73 as compared with $46.41 on May 31, 1943.

Can. Wirebound Boxes Ltd.

Years ending April 30	1944	1943
Earnings per share:	$	$
Class "A" Earned†▪	2.12	1.90
Earned▴	1.25	1.50
Earned▪	1.50	1.50
Paid	1.50	2.00
Class "B" Earned▴	d0.32	0.12
Earned▪	0.79	0.51
Paid	nil	nil
Working capital	245,155	248,100

Earnings are after taking participating provisions into consideration, except where marked †. ▴Excluding (▪including) refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax.
(Previous year's figures in brackets)

Net earnings of $402,729 ($327,085) for the year ending April 30, 1944, for Canadian Wirebound Boxes Ltd., show an increase over the previous year. Taxes of $268,100 ($144,159) including $44,500 ($15,305) refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax were up substantially. In view of the effect of the Excess Profits Tax on the earning position of the company, the directors have deemed it unwise to take any further action in respect to the arrears of dividends on its Class A shares. Arrears on the Class A stock were $1.25 on July 1, 1944.

During the year the company made an application to the War Contracts Depreciation Board for special depreciation allowance in respect to a part of the cost of additional plant facilities. The amount involved is stated to be substantial and is to be absorbed over a three year period commencing with the fiscal year ended April 30, 1942. Pending hearing and a decision of this case, the company has taken no credit in respect thereto in its provision for taxes.

East Crest Plans Greater Activity

Plans are near completion whereby new financial interests will join with East Crest Oil Co. in development of the 54,000 acres of ground held under lease by the East Crest-Davies interests in the Athabaska district of Alberta, The Financial Post is informed.

Meanwhile H. S. Price, president of East Crest Oil, reports that deepening of the Deca No. 4 well has resulted in the securing of 15 ft. of "well consolidated sand showing oil saturation" starting at 1,662 ft. and that drilling mud is being removed to make a test. He states that more oil has shown in the drilling fluid than at any time in the company's Athabaska drilling.

The Deca No. 4 well is one of two being deepened on recommendation of the company's geologist. It is also expected that Deca No. 3 well will be drilled shortly.

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Don't let those good ideas for "V" day ESCAPE

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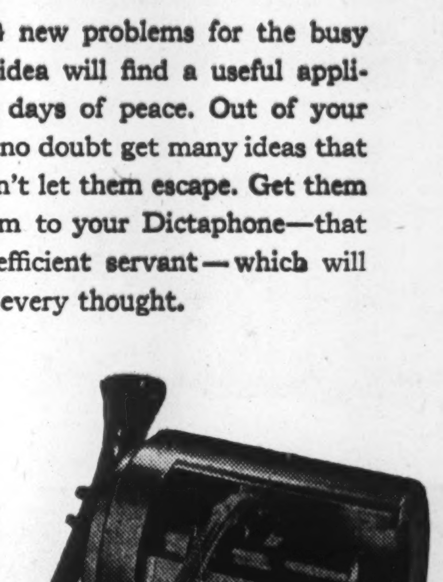

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Broulan in Aggressive Ore Hunt

Concentrates on Porcupine Reef Property Responds

Following through a policy announced at the annual meeting earlier this year, Broulan Porcupine Gold Mines has been carrying out an aggressive program of exploration in the Porcupine area in an effort designed to provide supplementary sources of ore supply for the Broulan mill at present fed by the Broulan and Bonetal mines, a mill which could be enlarged at small cost should conditions warrant.

In a report going forward to Broulan shareholders, details are given on three Porcupine properties with which Broulan has interested itself recently:

1. The Porcupine Reef Gold Mines property about 2½ miles west of the Broulan mine where diamond drilling has been returning ore intersections under Broulan direction.

2. The Ronnoco Gold Mines property, two groups of claims, in the Night Hawk Lake sector about 10 miles east of Broulan where diamond drilling has been carried on, and;

3. The West Stock group of claims in the southwest part of Stock and in Macklem and German tps., located about 15 miles east of Broulan.

Ten Holes Down at "Reef"

Ten drill holes have been completed on the Porcupine Reef property of 240 acres exploring a length of 600 ft. at vertical depths ranging from 200 to 750 ft. Values obtained are given below (high erratics due to visible gold are cut to half an ounce in calculating grade).

PORCUPINE REEF DRILL RESULTS

D.D. Hole No.	App. location East of No. 15 ft.	Dip at Collar degrees	Footage ft.	Core Length ft.	Average Grade Uncut oz.	Cut Grade oz.
15		60	363 -365	2.0	.23	
			404.5-410	5.5	.21	
14	100	40	178 -181	3.0	.10	
13	100	60	464.5-466.7	2.2	.27	
			472.3-479.2	6.9	.72	.15
		(above section includes		2.0	2.44	
			527 -532	5.0	.19	
11	200	40	489 -508.1	19.1	.14	.10
		above section includes		3.0	.74	
20	200	60	771.5-776.5	5.0	2.00	.50
12	300	40	353.5-354.5	1.0	.16	
16	450	60	741.0-745.5	4.5	3.02	.50
			900 -921	21.0	.14	
		(above section includes		5.0	.36	
17	550	60	870.5-871.5	1.0	19.04	.50

Diamond drill hole No. 18, drilled about 150 ft. east of No. 17, did not return any values of importance, it is stated. The zone is open to the west of hole No. 15 and additional drilling must be done at close intervals before it will be possible to determine the ore possibilities of the property, it is stated. Two shallow holes, Nos. 12 and 14, encountered a coarse lava which apparently forms a capping at a depth of about 285 ft. The quartz veining in which the values were secured in the deeper holes does not extend upward into this lava capping. Drilling so far has explored an area of about 18 acres and this area is considered to be the most favorable geologically, based on the very limited outcrops exposed. A geophysical survey is to be made to check the area covered by overburden for favorable locations which may warrant testing by drilling.

Under the financing agreement completed, Broulan Porcupine has purchased 250,000 Porcupine Reef shares for $25,000 and holds the right to purchase an additional 1,690,000 shares at a total cost of $506,000.

Cover Gold Island Break

Broulan has an agreement covering development of both properties of Ronnoco Gold Mines in the Night Hawk Lake area which has been attracting considerable attention recently. One group of 490 acres on the east peninsula is believed to cover the projected extension of the Gold Island break. The second group covers an area of 375 acres and is located on the west peninsula, a short distance north of the Gold Island group. The areas include land under water which is held under license of occupation.

A geophysical survey has been made and over 4,000 ft. of diamond drilling has been completed on the east group which is practically all covered by overburden. Low values have been secured in the drilling to date which has explored only a small part of the property.

In the Stock - Macklem - German area east of Broulan, 64 claims have been acquired by purchase and staking and properties equal to 23 claims in area have been optioned, making a total of property held of 3,400 acres.

As much of the area is covered by heavy overburden, a geophysical survey is being made in order to indicate favorable locations to be explored by drilling and also to estimate depths of overburden at such locations. It is assumed that this group is on the projected line of strike of the Night Hawk-Gold Island break and that it also straddles the indicated greenstone-sediment contact. Diamond drilling was commenced recently on this group.

Besides the three Porcupine properties, a property in Quebec was optioned earlier this year and after a limited amount of work the option was turned over to others.

While a total of approximately $70,000 was expended during the first half of 1944 in exploration and acquisition of outside properties, working capital totalled $533,000 as at June 30, 1944, compared with $536,233 as at Dec. 31, 1943.

During the first six months of 1944, President Bert W. Lang reports that $488,236 was recovered from 52,657 tons of ore milled, an average of $9.27 per ton of ore milled or $8.34 per ton of ore mined. Tonnage of ore milled and total recovery during the six month period were approximately 11% below the average during 1943 while grade was practically equal to the 1943 average, thus continuing above mine average.

The recovery during 1943 and the first half of 1944 was considerably above the mine average grade and this, no doubt, will be offset by lower grade in future periods, it is stated.

Estimated net profit after provision for all write-offs and taxes of $110,000, or 4 cents a share, was lower than the average profit for 1943, due to the reduction in tonnage and total recovery of 11% and resultant higher costs per ton.

A dividend of 4 cents a share has been declared payable Oct. 31, 1944, to shareholders of record Sept. 30, 1944. This will bring 1944 dividend payments to 8½ cents a share.

Company Reports

Can. Malartic

Canadian Malartic Gold Mines reports tonnage treated, grade of ore milled and operating profit in the second 1944 quarter greater than the preceding quarter but lower than the corresponding 1943 period.

Surface drilling at the western end of the workings has indicated some further ore extension in this direction. Underground drilling has also permitted some additions to ore reserves on the upper levels near No. 3 shaft. Work on preparation for stoping 708 ore body above the 1,125-ft. level is progressing but no important production from this source can be expected until regulations permit the purchase of another locomotive.

Operating costs for the quarter were $2.79 per ton milled.

Quarterly Earnings

3 Mos. End. June 30:	1944	1943
Metal prod. (gross) ..	$333,038	$326,703
Less: Marketing costs	4,180	3,785
	328,858	322,918
Less oper. costs:		
Diamond drilling ..	6,497	9,108
Mine development .	46,821	45,028
Stoping	103,909	103,645
Milling	56,196	49,830
Mine off. & superv.	12,171	12,278
Gen. exp. at prop. .	14,462	10,945
Admin. & gen.	8,296	7,716
Prov. for taxes	22,075	19,000
Oper. profit*	58,431	65,366
*Before depreciation.		
Capital expenditures .	11,060	235
Production:		
Tons milled	89,086	80,998
Tons daily	979	890
Aver. recov. per ton	$3.74	$4.03

Anglo-Nfd.

Net income of Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. for 1943 after depreciation but before debenture interest and directors' fees, amounted to $838,165, including $349,090 dividends from Terra Nova Properties. Last year's net on the same basis was $485,842.

After debenture interest, directors' fees, and provision for bond redemption, the company records a net profit of $81,990, compared with a loss, on the same basis, of $70,333 in 1942.

Once again, directors recommended that no dividend be paid.

Cash at bank and in hand totalled $5,478,052 at year's end, compared with $4,286,067 at Dec. 31. 1942. In addition to a loan to a subsidiary of $250,000, still outstanding, there was a new loan of $137,500 to an associated company on the books at Dec. 31, 1943. Debts of subsidiary companies and others, plus deferred charges, rose to $3,192,715 from $1,883,140. Stocks of paper and pulp, mill and railway supplies, logs and logging supplies, totalled $5.1 millions in 1943, $5.2 millions in 1942. Current liabilities totalled $4,634,386 in 1943, $4,162,316 in 1942.

On March 15, 1944, notice was given of redemption on July 1, 1944, of the whole of the company's outstanding debenture stock, which amounted on Dec. 31 to $5,919,653, against which there was a redemption fund of $2,713,975.

Homer Yellowknife Mines is expected to commence diamond drilling in the near future, it is stated. Three possible ore-bearing shears are referred to by E. G. Kelly, in charge of work for the company, in his report of initial surface exploration. Along the west side of a north-trending break a strong zone has been traced for two claims. The "B" vein will be drilled in the vicinity of its intersection with the fault zone where it is covered with overburden. Another well mineralized shear has been traced for some distance.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

LEGAL

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Mining Options

Bi-Ore Mines — (Formerly Algoma Copper Mines). By June 28 agreement, Traders Securities Ltd. received an option on 1.1 million shares, 200,000 shares at 6c., 100,000-share blocks at 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 17. 19, 25 and 30c. a share, payable 200,000 shares each on Nov. 1, 1945 and May 1, 1946, with balance by Feb. 1, 1947. Authorized capital is 3,000,000 shares with 1,698,111 issued. Qualified Aug. 2, 1944.

Charles Long Lac Gold Mines—By April 14 agreement, George Chapman agreed to purchase 100,000 shares for $2,500, payable forthwith, and received an option on a further 600,000 shares in 200,000-share blocks at 5, 7½ and 10c. a share, payable $500 within one month and $500 monthly thereafter. Authorized capital is 3,000,000 shares with 670,651 issued. Qualified Aug. 1, 1944.

Goldbeam Mines—By July 21 agreement, W. F. Howard agreed to purchase 45,000 shares for $12,600 and was granted an option on a further 954,997 shares, 155,000 at 28c., 200,000 shares at 35c., 200,000 shares at 50c., 200,000 shares at 70c., payable within 18 months and the balance of 199,997 shares at 95c. payable within 24 months. Authorized capital is 3,000,000 shares with 2,000,003 issued. Qualified Aug. 1, 1944.

Kirgood Gold Mines—By July 21, 1944. George F. Coleman agreed to purchase 300,000 shares at 5c., payable within 60 days, and received an option on a further 800,000 shares in blocks of 100,000 shares each at 7½, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30 and 35c. a share to be taken down 50,000 shares within 60 days and 50.000 shares every 30 days thereafter. Authorized capital is 3,000,000 shares. Qualified July 31, 1944.

McFinley Red Lake Gold Mines—By July 26 agreement, Mas Holdings Ltd. received an option on 2.4 million shares as follows: 600,000 shares for $51,000, payable on or before Aug. 1, 1945; 600,000 for $101,000 by Aug. 1. 1946: 600 000 for $151,000 payable on or before Aug. 1, 1947. Authorized capital is 4,000,000 shares with 1,300,005 issued. Qualified by OSC Aug. 2, 1944.

Murbell Gold Mines—By July 24 agreement, Irving L. Isbell agreed to purchase 150,000 shares at 5c. and received an option on 1.6 million shares as follows: 200,000 shares at 5c.; blocks of 250,000 shares each at 7½, 10 and 12c.; 150,000 shares at 15c., and 500,000 shares at 20 to 40c. to be taken down 75,000 shares monthly for 15 months and 50,000 shares monthly thereafter. Authorized capital is 3,000,000 shares with 1,094,005 issued. Qualified Aug. 1, 1944.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1886
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PATTERN FOR DESTRUCTION
Alcohol Plays a Vital Invasion Role

Day and night, Allied bombers carry their crushing, destructive might far beyond the enemy's flagging lines. Daily the tempo of the war's world-wide battle mounts . . . and daily the demand for War Alcohol grows.

For planes, and countless other materiel of war, Alcohol is vital. War Alcohol is used in the plastic binder of plywood planes and gliders; it is in the plastic plane-windows the synthetic tires and oxygen masks, the de-icing fluids, the antifreeze even the paint on the fuselage! It is in the propellant that sends shells screaming at enemy strong-points. From Alcohol too, comes carbon-dioxide, the magic life-saving gas that smothers flame as quickly as pinching out a candle, or inflates—just as quickly—the life rafts and life belts that keep men afloat till help arrives.

Today—and as long as the need lasts—every Hiram Walker and Gooderham & Worts plant, is distilling War Alcohol to bring Victory nearer!

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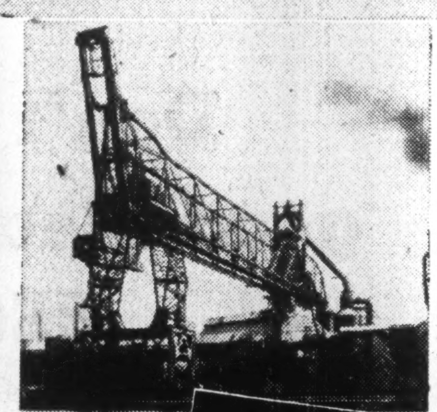
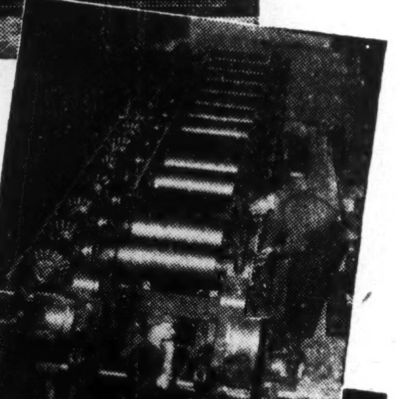
HIRAM WALKER & SONS LIMITED

Equipment FOR THE STEEL INDUSTRY

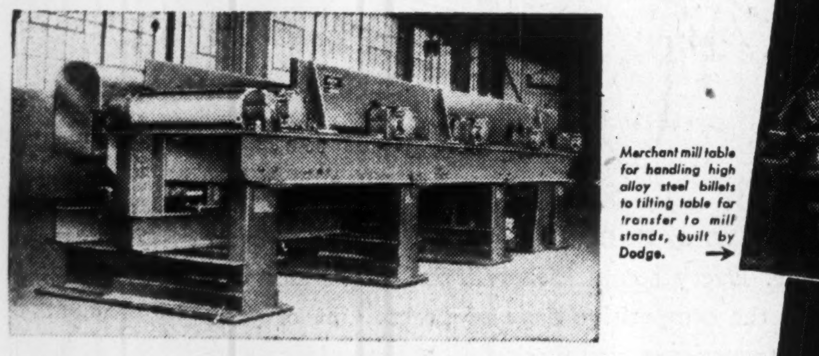
During the early demand for increased quantities of steel, Dodge, Mead-Morrison and other divisions of United Steel were called upon to manufacture equipment for steel producers throughout Canada. Some of it had never been manufactured here before, other items were designed in our own plant based on the purchaser's requirements. Our engineers will gladly consult with you regarding the manufacture of any equipment required for steel production.



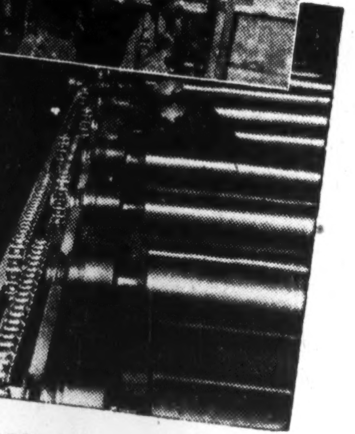
12-ton man-trolley type ore handling bridge built by Mead-Morrison Division of United Steel for one of Canada's largest steel producers.



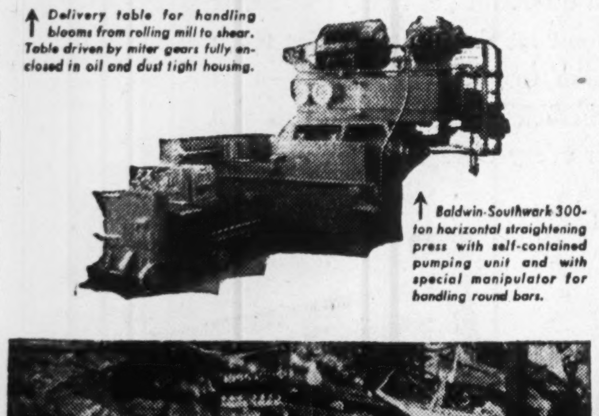
Merchant mill table for handling high alloy steel billets to tilting table for transfer to mill stands, built by Dodge.



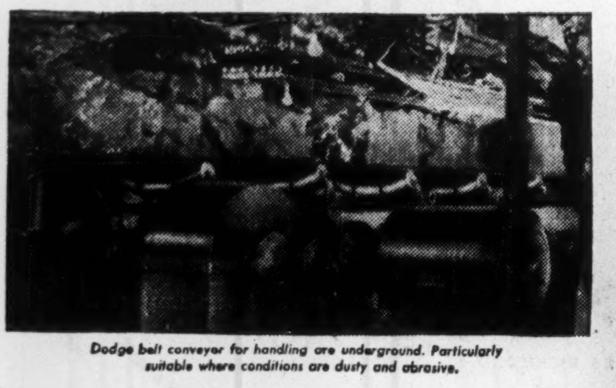
Delivery table for handling blooms from rolling mill to shear. Table driven by miter gears fully enclosed in oil and dust tight housing.



Section of chain driven roll table. Tubular steel rolls 12½" diameter with cast steel trunnions running in Fafnir fixed and floating bearings. Extra heavy Morse roller chain drives these rolls, handling 4" thick by 4' 0" wide steel slabs.



Baldwin-Southwark 300-ton horizontal straightening press with self-contained pumping unit and with special manipulator for handling round bars.



Dodge belt conveyor for handling ore underground. Particularly suitable where conditions are dusty and abrasive.

OTHER PRODUCTS:
Elevating and Conveying Equipment of all types • Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment • Plate and Structural Steel Construction • Hoisting Equipment, Grab Buckets, Sheaves, etc. • "V" Belt, Roller and Silent Chain Drives • Fafnir Ball Bearings.

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DODGE LIMITED MEAD
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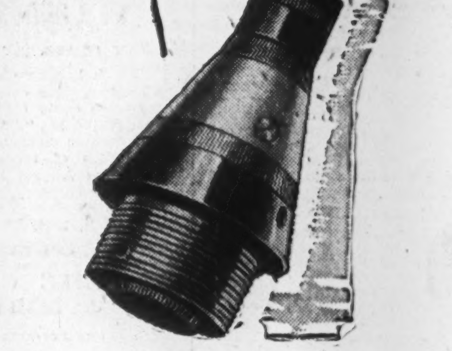
WINNIPEG · KIRKLAND LAKE

YES! Shells HAVE "Brains"!

THE "brain" of a shell is a high precision device called a fuse. It is as intricate in its adjustment as a fine watch movement. "Safety-minded"— it enables a shell to be handled as safely as a baby carriage. "Destruction-minded"— this brain is at work as the projectile hurls through space, and sets off the explosive charge at the instant of impact.

Here at McKinnon's we have made "mechanical brains" for millions of shells. Canada has entrusted us with this important task, recognizing our long experience and ideal facilities for high accuracy, high quality mass production. Through short cuts in processing and substitutions for critical materials, we have continued to slash production costs, save materials and improve performance. It takes "know how" to make "brains"!

Fuses are but one of hundreds of units we are making for war purposes . . . until that day when our great plant and thousands of skilled employees will be called upon to help fill the many and varied demands of peace.



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M-544

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ESTABLISHED 1878

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OIL WELLS THIS WEEK

C. P. Airlines At Work On Foothills Mapping

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Whenever the sun shines three light Canadian Pacific Airlines planes wing their way over the Alberta foothills, engaged in aerial photographic mapping that will provide by year's end the most complete and detailed picture of the foothills ever available. The photo reconnaissance planes commenced operations at the end of July. Weather permitting, they will complete the photographic picture of the entire Alberta foothills belt this fall.

The program is backed by six leading oil companies who are concerned with prospects for oil discovery in the foothills belt. The backers include: Imperial Oil, Shell Oil of Canada, McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Gulf Research & Development Co., Rio Bravo Oil Co. (Superior Oil, California), and Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. of Canada. Their aerial photo program will cover around 9,000 square miles, covering the entire Alberta foothills from the Montana border north, with the exception of the areas already aerial mapped or being aerial mapped by the Dominion geological survey.

• • •

Locate Universal No. 3

Universal Petroleums has located its Universal No. 3 test in the southwest ten acres of L.S.D. 12 17-9-17w4, and has let drilling contract to Newell & Chandler. The contractor is starting work on the site immediately, using light rotary. The new location is around five miles due west of the Standard-Nassau group of oil wells, and is in the vicinity of the recent West Taber oil strikes. The site is a mile west and three-quarters of a mile north of the Major-Taber No. 1 discovery well, and is two miles west and quarter of a mile south of the new Standard - Nassau Taber - Province No. 87-15A well, which encountered a promising oil show in the Taber sand this week. Universal has staked its No. 3 well on acreage of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Co., under an agreement with that company.

• • •

Gaspé Test Shows Oil

Continental Petroleums Ltd. No. 2 test on the Gaspé Peninsula has entered its expected oil-bearing porous zone at 2,075 ft. and at last report was 22 ft. in this section at 2,097 ft. and coring on. The sandstone section shows varying degrees of porosity, with oil saturation evident. Under test, the sand samples reacted favorably to acid. This zone corresponds to that encountered between 2,058 and 2,173 ft. at an adjoining well drilled some 45 years ago. With a comparable thickness anticipated at C.P.L. No. 2 it is planned to core through the section and then proceed with acidization. President Paul Payette anticipates that "acidizing will bring about a commercial well of probably substantial size."

Success at this well would provide the first commercial oil production in the Province of Quebec.

Innisfree Well Promising

Texan A. E. Verner, who dropped into Alberta a while back accompanied by a California geologist, located a potential oil structure in the Innisfree area, and secured leases and commenced a drilling program, reported today that his first completion shows promise of providing a new Alberta oilfield. With production tests now under way, the rotary rig has been transferred to a new site for immediate drilling.

The initial completion, May No. 1A, is located in L.S.D. 4 27-15-11w4, about four miles northwest of the railway point of Innisfree and around 35 miles west and north of the Vermilion oilfield. Drilling was recently completed at 2,348 ft., and 7 in. casing set at 2,337.5 ft. The lower cretaceous was entered at 2,128 ft. Cores and electro-log showed three porous sections, with oil and gas saturation—the first, a total of 28 ft. between 2,128 and 2,164 ft. (oil 2,150-41 and 2,150-64 ft.); the second a total of 12 ft. between 2,256 and 2,283 ft.; the third, 7 ft. between 2,337 and 2,344 ft.

After setting casing and drilling plug, the third section was gun-perforated with eight shots, a fair gas volume and some 24 to 26 gravity crude oil reportedly being obtained. Water intruded, however, presumably from an overlying zone behind the casing. During the week end, cement is to be squeezed behind the casing to 2,284 ft. and the bottom zone is to be plugged off. During the next few days, the casing opposite the first and second zones is to be gun-perforated (158 shots planned), and these zones placed on test. Mr. Verner reports that oil gravity in these zones appears to be between 24 and 26 degrees API (compared with 14 gravity oil in the lower cretaceous at Vermilion).

• • •

Starts Another Test

Meanwhile, Mr. Verner has located a new venture, Verner-Canusa No. 1, in L.S.D. 4 15-51-11w4, about two miles south of the May 1A. The rotary rig from the May well is now being installed, with spudding slated at mid-August, and completion looked for around Sept. 1.

Mr. Verner and his associates now hold around 22,000 acres under lease and reservation in the Innisfree area. They are bringing in a light rotary rig from the U. S., and plan a considerably enlarged development program in the area. The program is privately financed by the group, the bulk of funds being from Verner and California associates. Some Calgary oil operators now also have a stake in the venture.

General Steel Wares Must Raise Wages

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Quebec Regional War Labor Board has ordered a general upward revision of wage scales for toolmakers, machinists, millwrights and steamfitters employed by General Steel Wares Co. Ltd., with the increases retroactive to the first payroll period beginning on or after April 11, last.

The Board set $1.18 as the new hourly rate of pay for first class toolmakers, against 98 cents and 88 cents previously. First class machinists will get $1.03, an increase of five cents an hour, and millwrights 93 cents an hour against previous rate of 88 cents. Millwright helpers will receive 83 cents instead of 78 cents, steamfitters 88 cents instead of 83 cents. Minimum rates also were raised, and increased living cost bonuses must be incorporated in wage scales.

Mining Concentrates

Bravo Yellowknife Gold Mines will shortly announce acquisition of a third group of claims on the main north-south break of the Yellowknife area near Giant Yellowknife, President S. G. Tobin states. A survey is reported in progress on the company's Prosperous Lake claims and surface work has also been carried out in the last few weeks on a large group of claims consisting of over 1,000 acres adjoining the Negus-Payne ground. Diamond drilling is planned on the former property.

• • •

Rebair Gold Mine is continuing to put down a series of shallow holes at 100 ft. intervals along what is stated to be possibly the margin of a hematite ore body. Recent assays of 55.09, 59.31 and 55.94% iron are reported returned from the Provincial Assay Office but widths are not given.

• • •

Burgess Yellowknife Kirkland Mines has flown in a diamond drill outfit to its property in the north Yellowknife district adjoining the Mon Group of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. Three distinct veins are stated to have been outlined in surface work showing gold values. Drill testing of these veins is expected to get under way shortly. Drilling is reported continuing on the Burgess property in the Kirkland Lake area.

• • •

Carricona Gold Mines is expected to get diamond drilling under way at its Red Lake property before the end of August. Two drills are to be placed in operation with plans calling for a minimum of 5,000 ft. of drilling. Holes are to be put down to test the No. 1 surface showing which has been traced for a length of 400 ft. Surface channel samples taken recently are stated to have returned $1.05 across 8 ft., 6 in.; $6.43 over 5 ft.; $9.10 across 8 ft., and $3.15 over 3 ft. Surface exploration is being continued and it is thought that Nos. 1 and 3 showings may possibly represent part of the same vein although divided by a fault. Approximately half a mile of ground separates showings at their nearest points.

• • •

East Sullivan Mines commenced a diamond drilling program with one machine on Aug. 10, Managing Director Pierre Beauchemin announces. Drilling is being undertaken in the southeast corner of the company's property in an area established as having ore productive characteristics. A second drilling rig is scheduled to commence operations shortly with the proposed program calling for not less than three drills in continuous use for a tentative campaign of approximately 50,000 ft. of drilling.

• • •

Goldora Mines announces that its No. 1 drill hole along the east boundary adjacent to Obaska Lake Mines was completed at a depth of 648 ft. and that considerable mineralization was encountered with gold values running up to $2.31 a ton. No. 2 drill hole is being driven to cut a magnetometer anomaly which lies in the contact between sedimentary and greenstone rocks and directly on the westerly projection of the Obaska ore body.

• • •

Kimberley Yellowknife Gold Mines is commencing a program of surface exploration following the taking in of a crew of men to its property. The company's engineer reports several local sheared zones and quartz veins in the area, the company's property being about 1½ miles east of the Ptarmigan mine of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.

• • •

Kega Mines now has a crew of men on its property and a large scale development program is planned, President E. M. Dempsey reports.

• • •

Louvicourt Goldfield Corp. has completed its No. 11 hole, Managing Director Pierre Beauchemin reports, the second in the current series, with intersections of $7.54 across 7 ft. and $5.26 across 16 ft. reported. This hole completes the section across the ore zone begun by No. 10 hole which cut ore sections of $25.41, $6.74 and $31.57 across widths of 2, 4 and 3 ft., respectively, the company announces. These two holes are stated to have led to the determination of five separate and parallel vertical veins of ore calibre in a zone 500 ft. wide. No. 12 hole is being drilled 100 ft. east of No. 11 to determine vein and structure persistence. Three drilling rigs have been contracted for with the second due immediately and the third on Sept. 1.

• • •

Lavalle Mines has now replaced the buildings destroyed in recent bush fires which swept the locale of the company's property in the Siscoe-Lamaque area. Hole No. 9, terminated at a depth of 434 ft., is stated to have cut numerous "attractive looking vein sections" while hole No. 10 is stated to have secured "considerable chalcopyrite mineralization" at a depth of 250 ft. under what are stated to be favorable conditions.

• • •

West Bay Yellowknife Mines will carry out surface exploration preparatory to a diamond drilling campaign, it is stated officially. The property comprises five claims and is adjacent to the Con mine of Consolidated Smelters.

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THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of June 30, 1944, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments	Advances from Bank of Canada secured	Demand Deposits in Canada	Savings Deposits in Canada	Deposits Elsewhere▲	Bal. due to other Banks in Canada	Due to banks in U.K.	Due to Banks Elsewhere▲	Bills Payable
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	8,682,965	194,458,567	28,901,737	....	462,396,500	538,321,004	145,669,055	4,350,296	12,822,645	29,710,623	....
Nova Scotia	3,333,785	53,239,387	837,425	....	117,041,418	187,260,577	93,237,569	5,361,884	2,016,094	4,564,820	....
Toronto	1,135,253	41,316,871	3,506,518	....	80,793,835	128,789,587	325,201	628,934	1,073,600	698,151	....
Provinciale	978,510	7,796,202	272,101	....	25,902,640	67,914,693	27,585	2,811	....	34,565	....
Commerce	7,459,476	123,932,766	14,602,990	....	357,228,844	415,669,771	163,826,759	3,809,176	6,257,392	9,461,235	....
Royal	9,900,781	172,009,033	19,469,622	....	526,901,837	460,368,807	369,044,063	....	6,118,454	23,577,770	....
Dominion	1,341,116	33,542,766	1,340,852	....	95,270,413	105,607,458	7,457,313	3,470,060	650,166	773,609	....
Nationale	1,811,837	26,042,015	1,277,336	....	72,339,369	162,032,809	610,736	1,645,749	42,451	839,899	....
Imperial	1,514,547	41,426,157	29,839,076	....	96,631,347	121,931,283	5,369,219	1,767,073	978,742	1,427,899	....
Barclays (Canada)	444,680	6,093,989	504,850	....	6,205,775	6,648,189	5,327,862	168,192	2,685,503	1,468,795	....
Total	36,602,950	699,857,753	100,552,507	....	1,840,711,978	2,194,544,178	790,895,362	21,204,157	32,645,047	72,557,366	....

NAME OF BANK	Letters of Credit outstanding	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared and unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital Paid Up	Total Liabilities
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	13,899,587	2,921,863	23,180	39,000,000	36,000,000	1,517,158,027
Nova Scotia	25,732,821	346,886	302,744	24,000,000	12,000,000	529,275,416
Toronto	1,559,819	....	5,811	12,000,000	6,000,000	277,833,583
Provinciale	133,929	4,720	5,751	1,000,000	4,000,000	108,073,512
Commerce	21,444,397	....	471,435	20,000,000	30,000,000	1,174,164,246
Royal	40,699,506	1,937,861	71,495	20,000,000	35,000,000	1,685,099,234
Dominion	4,465,841	356,454	141,459	7,000,000	7,000,000	268,417,512
Nationale	390,300	51,811	8,458	5,000,000	7,000,000	279,092,777
Imperial	2,699,995	....	145,348	8,000,000	7,000,000	318,730,693
Barclays (Canada)	1,283,657	25,758	....	750,000	1,500,000	33,107,254
Total	112,309,852	5,645,353	1,175,681	136,750,000	145,500,000	6,190,952,254

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorised	Capital Subscribed	Last Dividend	†Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners	Average Notes and Deposits with Bank of Can.	Greatest Amount of Notes in Circ.
	$	$	%	$	$	$
Montreal	50,000,000	36,000,000	6	490,123	171,204,194	8,833,595
Nova Scotia	15,000,000	12,000,000	10	1,849,780	35,039,000	3,413,405
Toronto	10,000,000	6,000,000	10	695,971	34,938,442	1,158,638
Provinciale	5,000,000	4,000,000	5	81,325	8,041,674	1,031,453
Commerce	50,000,000	30,000,000	6	967,280	93,331,599	7,656,195
Royal	50,000,000	35,000,000	6	605,103	118,205,433	10,211,235
Dominion	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	1,021,541	26,921,285	1,383,211
Nationale	10,000,000	7,000,000	6	120,108	25,918,139	1,835,297
Imperial	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	815,671	31,080,687	1,549,293
Barclays (Canada)	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	29,575	2,771,819	479,525
Total	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	6,676,477	547,452,272	37,551,847

▲Of this amount $67,854,309 represents deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian. †And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held in Canada	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held Elsewhere	Notes of Bank of Canada	Deposits with Bank of Canada	Notes of Other Banks	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian	Cheques on other banks	Balances due by other banks in Canada	Due by banks in U.K.	Due by banks elsewhere	Govt. sec. short term	Govt. sec. long term	Canadian municipal securities
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	1,783,343	19,059	25,066,067	145,509,601	152,735	1,036,655	76,556,544	41	6,070,589	57,596,701	499,554,068	261,555,507	21,397,802
Nova Scotia	516,284	1,027,881	9,813,264	23,972,607	32,779	28,698,909	21,638,915	....	12,960,325	21,997,522	108,785,574	100,140,993	9,033,468
Toronto	382,809	....	4,915,001	29,301,516	16,125	150,443	13,277,998	....	337,970	4,106,447	73,860,914	84,339,516	1,185,114
Provinciale	423,650	....	2,404,158	5,376,883	23,460	64,844	9,178,138	....	30,606	1,476,545	29,289,337	24,913,644	10,174,301
Commerce†	1,381,358	203,427	18,032,207	63,815,654	62,598	7,332,679	38,106,612	1,685	5,542,825	89,328,586	341,172,604	231,692,897	4,280,106
Royal	1,771,083	1,488,616	26,396,563	79,890,684	205,500	80,733,668	108,545,367	6,504	11,237,496	63,022,993	488,663,662	268,177,621	17,469,625
Dominion	394,165	290	2,890,299	24,464,258	17,555	174,105	13,237,585	....	1,550,634	6,105,696	77,946,798	57,628,576	821,766
Nationale	879,050	....	7,352,716	15,675,610	23,390	117,020	18,748,123	1,216,109	128,738	1,278,551	90,208,099	63,111,259	11,618,948
Imperial	465,358	....	6,433,019	23,823,238	29,985	188,846	15,700,156	751,245	403,960	8,656,850	95,596,749	72,749,353	6,827,792
Barclays (Can.)	11,447	....	139,059	2,862,306	3,175	6,932	941,434	280,695	1,793,207	5,997,409	5,226,035	7,724,932	1,000
Total	8,008,547	2,739,273	103,442,353	414,602,357	567,302	118,504,101	315,930,872	2,256,279	40,056,350	259,567,300	1,810,303,840	1,172,034,292	82,809,922

NAME OF BANK	Public sec. other than Canadian	Other bonds and stocks	Call and short loans in Canada	Call and short loans elsewhere	Current loans in Canada	Current loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments	Loans to municipalities	Non-Current loans	Real estate other than Bank premises	Mortgages on real estate	Bank Premises	Deposit for note circulation	Other assets	Total assets▲
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	67,290,543	24,426,465	12,942,382	30,714,973	237,523,737	7,953,102	2,402,570	9,874,490	231,271	30,543	295,265	13,400,000	718,536	1,888,816	1,519,891,066
Nova Scotia	8,623,174	7,318,758	8,483,350	2,652,060	116,537,671	13,657,989	329,314	1,570,358	171,208	....	64,303	5,090,450	294,329	2,317,510	531,461,832
Toronto	....	4,966,282	2,475,516	....	52,928,363	....	....	2,172,681	17,399	....	5,741	2,681,124	108,994	208,331	278,998,113
Provinciale		1,063,935	5,964,436	....	15,044,455	....	3,700	384,572	17,693	256,518	208,820	2,022,740	86,367	80,804	108,623,545
Commerce†	45,560,214	11,400,305	11,543,858	23,977,992	219,815,188	16,220,270	1,072,772	5,785,702	575,769	1,460,003	504,087	13,162,883	719,777	4,571,749	1,178,768,218
Royal	89,092,572	24,455,492	18,165,203	38,165,952	228,255,937	72,099,235	1,823,952	9,027,725	678,043	1,297,030	582,074	12,344,909	900,000	3,717,697	1,688,914,722
Dominion	1,391,945	1,458,552	1,487,211	4,502,781	64,597,919	164,488	617,537	202,730	58,846	9,527	42,949	4,994,653	153,750	203,262	269,583,723
Nationale	576,085	3,666,478	5,651,548	....	48,023,992	....	566,613	4,522,093	47,116	763,697	745,790	4,492,850	143,818	310,470	280,260,473
Imperial	....	718,040	4,347,918	....	73,345,849	....	17,318	2,508,398	13,927	....	7,367	5,124,334	151,484	61,357	320,622,549
Barclays (Can.)	1,177,060	....	242,100	....	4,702,358	....	....	....	114	....	....	711,492	34,081	6,668	33,145,170
Total	213,711,593	79,474,307	71,303,522	100,013,758	1,060,775,469	110,095,084	6,833,776	36,048,749	1,811,386	3,819,318	2,456,396	64,025,435	3,311,136	13,366,664	6,210,269,352

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above return.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

▲Total assets include $112,309,852 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

LONDON CALLING—BY ADELPHI

How Britons See Our Party Politics Await Blow of New Super Rocket

LONDON (by cable) — Nobody over here can quite understand the true significance of the Quebec election. British newspapers and politicians are rigidly correct in their comments on Dominion elections and party trends. For example, the rise of the CCF is noted but there is never a word to suggest that the CCF if it came to power would not create a government satisfactory to the Canadian people. Pursuing this policy of rectitude, the British attitude is that if a Canadian government is satisfactory to Canadians, then it is satisfactory to Britain.

We over here have felt, however, that the CCF would be unlikely if it came to power to pursue a policy of intensive Empire co-operation. Therefore I shall put it this way: the poor showing of the CCF in the Quebec election has been received here without undue grief. Beyond that I shall not go. The same might be said to apply to the poor showing of the Bloc Populaire. One English paper's commentator, breaking the established code, suggested before the election that the Church in Quebec was behind the Bloc Populaire. This may have been only a guess and perhaps it was off the mark.

See Liberal Fortunes Complex

It is realized here, of course, that the defeat of Premier Godbout will add to complexities which are gathering about the fortunes of the Liberal party.

We see Mr. Mackenzie King is losing out in provincial elections. It is only fair to say that this does not bring any great rejoicings to the British political mind. In the inner circles of British politics Mr. King was looked upon for a long time as a doubtful champion of Empire. This view was shared by Washington. I imagine that it was also held by Lord Bennett. Nevertheless we in this country regard the Canadian war effort as a deciding factor in the contribution that the British Empire has made to victory. The British are a logical race and are animated by instincts of fair play. They say that if the Canadian war effort had been inadequate and half-hearted, then blame would rest on Canada's prime minister. Since the war effort has been prodigious, then credit must go to the prime minister. In other words Mr. King stands high in British esteem.

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Adds Up Well for CCF

Seen from this distance it would appear unlikely, now that Quebec has gone against him, that Mr. King will be able to win another victory at the polls. At the same time we doubt whether Mr. Bracken would secure a clear majority for his party of Progressive Conservatives. Therefore it would seem that the CCF might prosper from the ancient rivalry of Liberals and Conservatives and achieve power on a minority vote.

Nevertheless we wonder if events may bring about fusion of Canadian Tories and Liberals. Admittedly that is hard, but necessity is a rough master and its dictates are hard to disobey. I do not suggest that the British desire any such thing. We are merely spectators of the Canadian scene, anxious that whatever happens, Canada will move forward gloriously to the destiny that awaits her.

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Does Canada Want Navy Officers?

There is another and quite non-political question which is interesting us about the greatest of the dominions. When the war is over there will be thousands of naval officers who will be demobilized. Does Canada want men of this type? Most of them would have a pension and all would be men of fine character and broad world experience. There is no better training for character than life in the British Navy. I was talking about this with a naval officer who is head of this department in the Ministry of Labor. He asked me what the Canadian attitude would be. I could not give him an answer but have chosen instead to raise the matter in the columns of The Financial Post.

New Blow at London?

We believe as you do that the war is moving rapidly to its close. There is grim acceptance of the fact that Germany in her death agony will try her best to strike a terrible blow at London, that city which has endured so much and which has symbolized the spirit of Allied resistance.

That the reprisal No. 2 rocket exists has been established. Whether it has attained quantity in production or the necessary accuracy of aim no one in this country knows. But we expect it to come even if at the same time we hope our expectations will not be realized.

Yesterday I had to go to Wales. So great was the exodus from London that a half hour before the train was due out it was packed to suffocation. This morning I boarded a train in Wales to come to London, expecting to have a compartment to myself. If anything it was packed worse than my train of the day before. I do not know what the answer is to this puzzle. In the part of Wales where I had been they had never seen nor heard an enemy airplane.

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Warsaw's Woes

London is still in the front line, but there is another capital city whose sufferings far transcend those that we have endured.

To be frank, there is grave disquiet here as to what is happening in Warsaw. When the Russians advanced to within ten miles of that heroic city Polish patriots could no longer contain their bravery and hatred of the Germans. Underground fighters came into the open and fought the Germans face to face. They expected at any moment the Russians would arrive or at least send supplies. Nothing reached Warsaw. The Poles sent out appeals for arms to the British, Americans and Russians, but apparently they were left to their fate. No one here desires to criticize the Russians, whose bravery is above that. There may be a hundred adequate reasons why the Russians stayed ten miles off, but whether the reasons are adequate or not nothing can stop the disappointment and even horror which has been felt here that the Poles, these bravest of the brave, once more fight the Germans unaided.

Parliament is not sitting or undoubtedly the matter would be raised as one of urgency, but more than one London newspaper is asking why this thing should be.

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August Report

As I am writing this, there is a lull which we believe will be of short duration.

For the last 24 hours Hitler has not executed any general; we have heard that the Americans, British and Canadians are poising themselves for another triumphant thrust; that Russia is preparing for a sweep into German territory. Flying bombs are nothing like as frequent as they were three weeks ago.

Turkey remains the enigma of the Bosphorous; she did so much for us when her friendship meant a threat to her existence, yet now that the Germans are impotent she moves with the caution of a timorous bather who fears the water may be cold. But nothing can stay the British conviction that the German army is about to be pounded into a hopeless, confused defeat.

So swiftly moves the tide of events that although these notes will be cabled they may seem out of date by the time they appear. At any rate I give the picture as it is on this warm and lovely August day.

West Malartic Gets Good Drill Intersection

Drilling below the 700 ft. level at West Malartic Gold Mines continues to click, latest word from the property reporting a 35-ft. section averaging $6.52 per ton at 100 ft. below the level, the drill still in ore.

The company recenty received permission to deepen the shaft and establish four new levels. It is estimated that progress will be at the rate of one level monthly.

Crowshore Patricia Gold Mines has commenced a further program of surface exploration with first work detailed channel sampling of the quartz vein of the new "C" zone. Also proposed is additional surface work to pick up the further extension of this quartz vein system. A shaft is planned for this property when conditions permit.

Macassa Mines Cut Quarterly Dividend

Reduction in quarterly dividend rate from 5c. to 4c. is announced by Macassa Mines, with the first payment at the lower rate to be made Sept. 15 to shareholders of record Aug. 15.

Officials state that the progressive decline in the tonnage being milled, due to the labor shortage, has resulted in reduced gross production and net earnings for the first half of 1944.

The company paid 10c. a share in the first half, an amount slightly in excess of that earned. Directors do not feel that any improvement will take place during the second half, but expect further deterioration in the labor situation.

Mary Ann Mines has completed its preliminary drilling program of 10 comparatively shallow holes and additional deep drilling has been recommended.

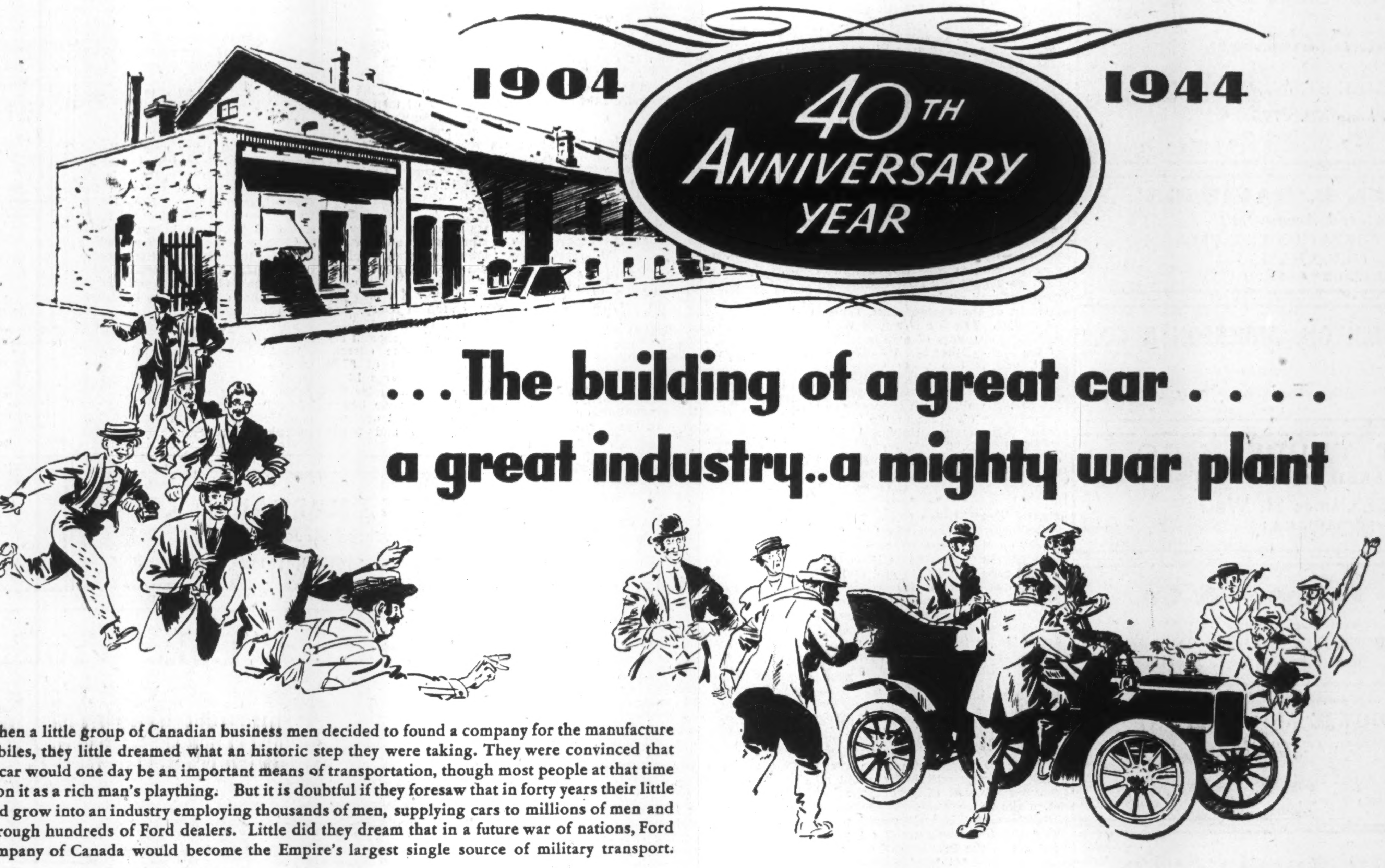
BANK OF CANADA

Note Circulation Rises $8 Millions

Continued activity in business requiring more cash has resulted in an increase of over $8 millions in the note circulation of the Bank of Canada during the week ended Aug. 9. Total deposits with the bank were slightly lower and miscellaneous liabilities up, the net change being a rise of about $8 millions.

On the credit side, holdings of sterling and investments were higher with miscellaneous assets down, total assets being about $8 millions higher.

	Aug. 9 1944	Aug. 2 1943
Liabilities	$	$
Capital paid-up .	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ....	950,647,351	942,434,128
Rest fund	8,041,601	8,041,601
Deposits: Dom...	45,041,962	43,020,315
Chartered bks.	404,653,497	414,884,748
Other	29,238,139	22,304,852
Total deposits ..	478,933,598	480,209,914
All other liabs.	20,799,700	18,900,336
Total liabs.	1,463,422,250	1,454,585,979
Assets		
In Sterl. & U.S.	31,979,191	25,929,191
Subsid. coin	521,471	482,957
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh..	804,781,477	801,568,108
Oth. Dom. gov.	606,311,241	602,643,955
Total invest. ...	1,411,092,718	1,404,212,063
Premises	1,981,421	1,98[illegible]98
All other assets.	17,847,449	21,98[illegible]70
Total assets	1,463,422,250	1,454,585,979

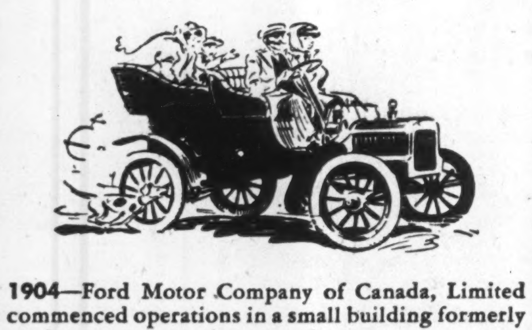


1904 1944

40TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

...The building of a great car.... a great industry..a mighty war plant

In 1904 when a little group of Canadian business men decided to found a company for the manufacture of automobiles, they little dreamed what an historic step they were taking. They were convinced that the motor car would one day be an important means of transportation, though most people at that time looked upon it as a rich man's plaything. But it is doubtful if they foresaw that in forty years their little plant would grow into an industry employing thousands of men, supplying cars to millions of men and women through hundreds of Ford dealers. Little did they dream that in a future war of nations, Ford Motor Company of Canada would become the Empire's largest single source of military transport.



1904—Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited commenced operations in a small building formerly used as a wagon factory. Seventeen men were employed, and the cars at first were assembled from parts imported from Detroit. In the first year of operation, 117 Ford cars were produced.

1908—After two years of exhaustive tests, the Company decided to standardize on the Model "T" Ford Car, using mass production methods. With increasing demand, the plant was expanded to ten times its former size. By 1912 the number of employees had increased to 565.

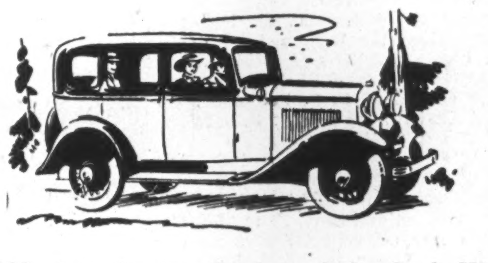
1913—Ford of Canada first started building its own engines thereby creating a new major outlet for Canadian raw materials. Since its introduction five years earlier, the Model "T" engine had already become famous for its simplicity of design and absolute dependability under all conditions.

CENTRAL GARAGE

1915—By this time there was a chain of more than 550 Ford dealers and nine Ford Branches across Canada. The Company always believed it owed a debt to the public—that of providing expert service and genuine replacement parts for Ford cars as long as those cars were in operation.

1916—Plant expansion continued as demand increased. The War, 1914-1918, called for added output. In 1916-1917, production reached a new high of 50,000 units as a new branch assembly plan went into operation at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, London and Saint John.

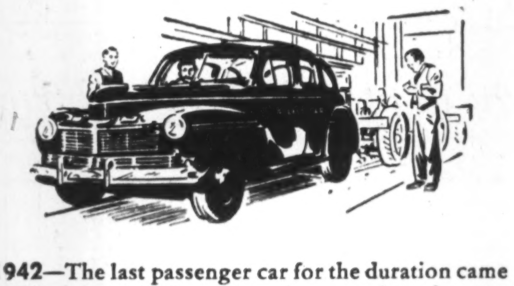
1927—After completely re-tooling the entire plant, Ford of Canada came out with the new Model "A". The car's modern design, power, speed and low cost operation won for it immediate acceptance. Buyers made their selection from several different models with color and upholstery options.



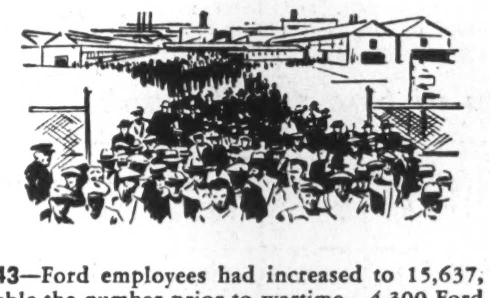
1932—Saw the introduction of the Ford V-8 engine. For the first time, a powerful, smooth, V-type eight-cylinder engine was made available to Canadian motorists in the popular price field. Its economy, simplicity and outstanding performance made it the talk of the automobile world.

1939—70% of all automobiles exported from Canada were built by Ford, more than half of the entire Ford output going abroad. The huge export business, started with the founding of the company was built up in every part of the British Empire with the exception of the British Isles.

1940—Ford of Canada was already producing a large volume of war equipment and heavy shipments were made to many different battlefronts. As early as 1936 the groundwork for the production of military vehicles had been laid in closest co-operation with the Department of National Defence.

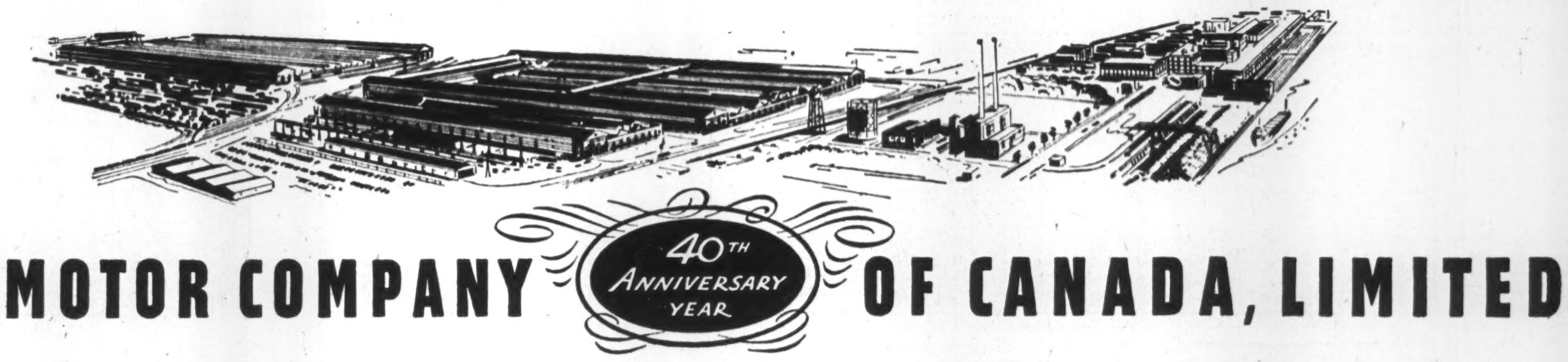


1942—The last passenger car for the duration came off the assembly line, climaxing a series of manufacturing curtailments of the previous 12 months. Now, until Victory was won, the Company's huge production was to be still multiplied but strictly confined to war equipment and essential vehicles.



1943—Ford employees had increased to 15,637, double the number prior to wartime. 4,300 Ford employees had gone into the Armed Services. 15,000 blood transfusions had been given at the Ford Clinic. Employees had invested $10,000,000 in Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates.

1944—Midnight, August 17, the Company's 40th anniversary—and out of its mighty war plant comes a Universal Carrier, the 27,678th of its kind, the 338,978th Military vehicle for World War II, the 1,893,162nd unit produced by Ford of Canada during its forty year history in this Great Dominion.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY 40th ANNIVERSARY YEAR **OF CANADA, LIMITED**

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE